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UMAR KHAN
In Pursuit Of Excellence



Quranic Passages (1-5)

Theme 1: Allah in Himself

- This theme includes Quranic **Passages No 1-5**.
- All passages of this theme are about **introduction of Allah**.
- As the topic is same, a lot of points will be repeated in both part **(a)** and Part **(b)** of Passages 1-5.

Passage No 1. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:225)

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ ۚ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ ۚ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ ۚ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ ۚ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ ۚ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ ۚ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ ۚ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ
Allah. There is no god but He, the living, the self-subsisting, eternal. No slumber can seize Him nor sleep. His are all things in the heavens and on earth. Who is there can intercede in His presence except as He permits? He knows what is before or after or behind them. Nor shall they compass any of His knowledge except as He wills. His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them for He is the Highest, the Supreme.
[N/2012] [J/2013] [J/2017]
Marking Scheme
(a) The main themes are Tawhid, One God; that He is unlike creation; that His knowledge is infinite; that the Throne represents His power. Candidates will develop these themes in their own way, e.g., saying that He looks after all the Heavens and earth and no-one is needed to look after Him; He does not sleep nor get tired in what He does; humans only know what He allows them; that His throne is understood as His majesty, uniqueness, knowledge and having total power. It emphasizes how He is the only one who can make decisions about His creation, yet is transcendent – completely independent from His creation.
(b) The importance of these themes is that these verses allow Muslims to learn and understand something about God in a way relevant to them. The theme of God's self-subsistence shows how certain attributes that affect humans do not affect Him, e.g. sleep. He has the knowledge and power over all things and this passage is used as a prayer for protection. It was said by the Prophet to be one of the best passages of the Qur'an, so Muslims might recite it daily for protection. Candidates could say how they use Ayat ul Kursi in their lives.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme: ▪ Main Theme is Allah in Himself. ▪ Emphasis on Oneness of Allah. ﴿And your god is one God. There is no deity [worthy of worship] except Him...﴾ [02:163] ▪ Allah's unique attributes such as: being free from Human weaknesses, unlimited power and unchallengeable authority, limitless knowledge etc. ▪ His throne represents His power.	(b) Importance: ▪ Muslims should avoid shirk (polytheism) ✓ As this verse proves God's oneness. ▪ Muslims should be cautious about their deeds. ✓ As Allah knows everything and watching over all the time. ﴿And to Allah belong the unseen [aspects] of the heavens and the earth and to Him will be returned the matter, all of it...﴾ [11:123] ▪ Muslims should never lose hope seek His help. ✓ As Allah controls and disposes all events independently. ❖ Verse of Protection. (Mention benefits of recitation)
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Passage No 2. Surah Al-An'aam (6:101-103)

بَدِيعُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۚ أَتَىٰ يَكُونُ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَلَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ صَاحِبَةٌ ۚ وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ ۚ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ۚ ذَلِكُمُ اللَّهُ رَبُّكُمْ ۚ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۚ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ ۚ فَاعْبُدُوهُ ۚ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَكِيلٌ ۚ لَا تُدْرِكُهُ الْأَبْصَارُ وَهُوَ يُدْرِكُ الْأَبْصَارَ ۚ وَهُوَ اللَّطِيفُ الْخَبِيرُ
101. To Him is due the primal origin of the heavens and the earth: how can He have a son when He has no consort? He created all things, and He has full knowledge of all things. 102. That is Allah, your Lord! there is no god but He, the Creator of all things: then worship Him: and He has power to dispose of all affairs. 103. No vision can grasp Him, but His grasp is over all vision: He is above all comprehension, yet is acquainted with all things.

[J/2010] [J/2013] [N/2015]

Marking Scheme

(a) The main themes are God's power; His knowledge of everything; that people should turn to God and worship Him. Candidates will develop these themes in their own way, e.g., He is the only one to control the heavens and the earth. Everything originates with Him. Although humans cannot understand Him, He understands everything in creation. He is the one who has the power to help humans, and He hears and sees all that they do, therefore they should worship Him and pray to Him to reward their actions.

(b) These teachings emphasize the importance of tawhid for Muslims. The only relationship He has is with His creation; he has no partners or offspring. Mankind is asked to worship Him as it says in this passage that only He can fulfil their needs, so Muslims should be careful to pray and fast, etc. to fulfil their obligation to Him. He also sees and hears all that humankind does, so Muslims should keep this in mind in all that they do and say. In a world where there are lots of distractions, this surah could remind Muslims that they should always remember their Creator as He is the ultimate authority over their affairs.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
- Main Theme is Allah in Himself. - Allah is the originator of everything. 📖 "Praise is [due] to Allah, who created the heavens and the earth and made the darkness and the light..." [06:01] - Allah's limitless knowledge and control over universe. - Counter logic for polytheists. - Allah's uniqueness as He is beyond our comprehension.	- Muslims should reinforce that Allah is Originator and Controller of universe. - Muslims should avoid Shirk. ✓ As this proves that He has no consort. 📖 "So know, that there is no God except Allah..." [47:19] - Muslims should be very cautious about their deeds. ✓ Allah's attribute 'Al-Khabeer' (All knowing) demands so. - Muslims should never lose hope and stay motivated. ✓ Allah's attribute 'Al-Wakeel' (Disposer of all events) demands so.

Passage No 3. Surah Fussilat (41:37)

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ ۚ لَا تَسْجُدُوا لِلشَّمْسِ وَلَا لِلْقَمَرِ وَاسْجُدُوا لِلَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَهُنَّ إِن كُنتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ

Among His signs are the night and the day, and the sun and the moon. Adore not the sun and the moon, but adore Allah, who created them, if it is Him you wish to serve.

[J/2010] [N/2011] [J/2013] [N/2014] [N/2017]

Marking Scheme

(a) God as Creator: God creates and controls everything. God's signs: order of the sun and the moon are God's signs for humankind. They are signs of His power. Tawhid/Lord of mankind: Only He should be worshipped; no-one is equal to Him. A negation of paganism; the sun and moon are not to be worshipped.

(b) The importance is that it creates a strong link with God so Muslims do not look up to anything/anyone else, famous people, money, etc., and they worship only Him. Stops them from committing shirk. God's signs invite Muslims to observe their environment. Creates awe and wonder to help get closer to Him. Reminds humankind that He is the creator of all things.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
- Main Theme is Allah in Himself. - Allah is the Creator of everything. 📖 "Allah is the Creator of all things, and He is, over all things, Disposer of affairs." [39:62] - Signs of Allah's existence and His creation. - Importance of Oneness.	- Muslims should reinforce that Allah is creator of everything. - Muslims should ponder over the creation of Allah. ✓ This will lead them to their creator. - Muslims should avoid shirk and worship only one God. ✓ As Allah demands in this verse. 📖 "Worship Allah and associate nothing with Him..." [04:36]



Passage No 4. Surah Shura (42:4-5)

لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ. تَكَادُ السَّمَاوَاتُ يَتَفَطَّرْنَ مِنْ فَوْقِهِنَّ ۚ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ يُسَبِّحُونَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ وَيَسْتَغْفِرُونَ لِمَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ ۚ أَلَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

To Him belongs all that is in the heavens and on earth: and He is most high, most great. The heavens are almost rent asunder from above them, and the angels celebrate the praises of their Lord, and pray for forgiveness for beings on earth: Behold! Verily Allah is He, the oft-forgiving, the most merciful.

[J/2012] [J/2013] [J/2016]

Marking Scheme

(a) The main themes are that His Majesty and greatness is being confirmed; God is the Creator; forgiveness and guidance are given from God to humanity. Candidates will develop these themes in their own way, e.g. saying the heavens are almost torn apart due to His greatness above them; He is the owner of everything because He created it; the angels pray for the guidance of humans on earth, as it is God who is the forgiving, the merciful.

(b) The importance here is that God tells humankind of His power and control over all things, so they should remember that they do not have any power in comparison. God is Merciful, even when Muslims have committed wrong actions, so Muslims have someone to turn to in times of need. As God is merciful to humankind, they in turn should be grateful and also try to be forgiving of others, even if they have been hurt or injured.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
- Main Theme is Allah in Himself. - Allah is the Owner of everything, the Highest and Greatest. “So exalted is Allah, the True King...” [23:116] - Allah’s wrath and Glory. - Allah’s matchless mercy.	- Belief in Allah’s ownership and control will have great impact on Muslims’ lives. - Muslims should not commit those sins that ignite Allah’s wrath. ✓ Because Allah’s wrath is horrible. “...Indeed We, from the criminals, will take retribution.” [32:22] - Muslims should never hesitate to repent even after committing uncountable sins. ✓ Because Allah’s mercy overcomes his wrath.

Passage No 5. Surah Ikhlas (112)

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

Say: He is Allah, the one and only; Allah, the eternal, absolute; He does not beget, nor is He begotten; And there is none like Him.

[J/2010] [N/2012] [J/2013] [J/2014] [N/2016] [J/2017]

Marking Scheme

(a) The main themes are: God as one: *tawhid*; God being eternal; God being unique. Candidates will develop these themes in their own way, e.g., by saying this is the main surah specifically revealed to describe *tawhid*; it describes how God is the only one deity and that He does not have a beginning nor end; God is unlike anyone or anything in creation. He has no partners or family, does not have anyone to share His authority nor any children; it forms one of the Surahs of protection.

(b) The importance of stressing the Oneness of God is so that people do not take other people or created things as their Lord, so they should not replace God with things like famous people/saints, or place anyone or anything alongside Him. It ensures they know that God does not have family, so they will avoid making the mistake of believing in God having children or a partner, or anyone to share in His authority. Gives them clarity and allows them to develop a relationship with God.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
- Main Theme is Allah in Himself. - Was revealed to describe Oneness. - Belief in Allah’s Oneness. “He is Allah, other than whom there is no God...” [59:23] - Allah’s absolute and independent existence. - Other aspects of oneness: Allah being matchless and free from family or associates.	- Muslims should avoid shirk. - Muslims should understand unique, absolute and independent existence of Allah. - Impact of rejection of God’s family. “And your Allah is One Allah. There is no god but He...” [2:163] ❖ Significance: Equal to 1/3 of Quran.

Topic: Quranic Passages (6-10)

Theme 2: Allah's relationship with created world

- This theme includes Quranic Passages No 6-10.
- All passages of this theme are about **relationship of Allah with his creations mainly humans**.
- As the topic is same, a lot of points will be repeated in both part (a) and Part (b) of Passages 6-10.

Passage No 6. Surah Fatiha (01)

Translation: In the name of Allah, most gracious, most merciful. Praise be to Allah, the cherisher and sustainer of the worlds; Most gracious, most merciful; Master of the day of judgment. You we worship, and your aid we seek. Show us the straightway, The way of those to whom You have given your grace, not those who earn your anger, nor those who go astray.

Marking Scheme

(a) The main themes are that God is the Lord of creation; He gives guidance to humans; He is the Merciful; He is One. Candidates will develop these themes in their own way, e.g., it is God who presides over judgement and controls the worlds. God gives guidance to those who ask. This surah is used as a prayer. He is the one to ask for forgiveness, and it is He who can grant forgiveness for anything. He is Master of all creation so only He is deserving of worship.

(b) This is recited in every prayer. 'No prayer is accepted without Fatiha.' It is a conversation with God and He is the Creator, and God is replying to each verse. Through it, humans communicate with God. Muslims use this to ask for guidance (given in the Qur'an and sunna), for mercy and help, even outside the prayer. Submitting to God brings humbleness into lives, and because Muslims are accountable to God they pray to be guided on the straight path.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
▪ Main Theme is Allah's relationship with created world. ▪ Allah being Originator, Sustainer and Lord of the Universe. ▪ Allah's Mercy for humans is matchless.  Ref: "...Indeed, Allah forgives all sins. Indeed, it is He who is the Forgiving, the Merciful." [39:53] ▪ Only Allah is to be worshiped and asked for help. ▪ Importance of divine guidance.	▪ Muslims should be Thankful to Allah in return of his uncountable blessings. ▪ Muslims should be Cautious about their deeds. (Righteousness) Because Allah will do a transparent scrutiny of our deeds on the day of judgement.  Ref: "So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it, And whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it." [99:7-8] ▪ Muslims should always ask for Allah's help and Divine Guidance. So, they shouldn't go astray. ❖ Significance: This Surah is called "Ummul-Quran" (The Mother of Quran) No Prayer is accepted without recitation of Surah Fatiha as per Hadith.

Passage No 7. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:21-22)

Translation: O people! Adore your Guardian-Lord, who created you and those who came before you, so that you may have the chance to learn righteousness; Who has made the earth your couch, and the heavens your canopy; and sent down rain from the heavens; and by it brought forth fruits for your sustenance; then do not set up rivals to Allah, when you know.

Marking Scheme

(a) This passage talks about tawhid and emphasizes that God is the Creator of everything. Candidates could talk about what God has created for the benefit of mankind (guidance, fertile earth, shade and water from sky), so they should be grateful to God, and use the environment with respect. It also suggests that mankind should not commit the greatest sin of associating partners/rivals with God, for He is the only Creator and Sustainer.

(b) This passage represents the themes of God and His creation, and His oneness, through the natural world. Candidates could talk about the words used to show how the natural world is a comfort for mankind, and so they should look after it. They could



reflect upon the natural world and the benefits it holds for them. Humans should acknowledge who their sustenance has come from as He is the only creator of everything. Candidates could also talk about ways in which Muslims can be grateful to God.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
- Main Theme is Allah's relationship with created world. - Emphasis on Allah's creations (Heavens, Earth, Rain and Fruits) - Ref: "Indeed, God is the possessor of bounty for all people" [2:243] - Allah lets us survive and gives chance to be righteous. - These creations are the biggest evidence of Allah's existence.	- Form of address 'O people' inspires Muslims to broaden their minds and put humanity first. - Muslims should ponder over the creation of Allah. ✓ This will lead them to their creator. - Ref: "Indeed! There are signs for people who give thought" [13:4] - Muslims should avoid shirk.

Passage No 8. Surah Al-Alaq (96:1-5)

Translation: Read! in the name of your Lord, who created, Created man out of a clot of congealed blood: Proclaim! And your Lord is most bountiful, He who taught by the pen, Taught man what he did not know.

Marking Scheme

(a) The main themes are: God as Creator; God as the Most Generous; the first revelation/knowledge. Candidates will develop these themes in their own way, e.g., God as Creator is shown in this sura through the way humans were created from a clot; He gives creation what they need, in this case, knowledge of God; importance of the first revelation is that it was the beginning of Islam and prophet hood, and there's an emphasis on seeking knowledge to learn about faith and God.

(b) Importance of this Surah is that it allows humans to understand how God created them, and how He bestows knowledge upon them. Seeking knowledge is encouraged and so humankind should try their best to learn throughout their lives, especially religious knowledge so they can get to know their Lord. Each subject, RE, science, etc. has a value to it and can help humans get closer to God. It also helps Muslims understand how prophet hood and Islam started and they should reflect upon what God has sent down for them to help them live their lives. So they should be grateful to God.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
- Main Theme is Allah's relationship with created world. - Allah as The Creator, Sustainer and Teacher. - Ref: "Allah is the creator of all things" [39:62] - Allah's bounties and blessings. - Origin of Mankind. - Importance of Knowledge.	- Muslims should believe in Allah as only Creator, Sustainer and Provider of knowledge. - Ref: "We have certainly created man in the best of stature" [95:4] - Inspiration to be thankful to Allah for His blessings. - Humans should never forget their true status and origin. - Inspiration for seeking and imparting knowledge.

Passage No 9. Surah Az-Zilzaal (99)

Translation: When the earth is shaken to her utmost convulsion, And the earth throws up her burdens, And man, cries out: 'What is the matter with her?', On that day, will it declare its tidings: For that your Lord will have given her inspiration. On that day, will men proceed in companies sorted out, to be shown their deeds. Then shall anyone who has done an atom's weight of good see it! And anyone who has done an atom's weight of evil shall see it.

Marking Scheme

(a) The main themes are: God's Power; the Last Day; responsibility for actions; justice for all. Candidates will develop these themes in their own way, e.g., saying the earth is shaken, destroying what He created; He has the power to give life/death; everything will be destroyed. God gives the earth a voice to say what has been done on her, from environmental abuse to neglect of resources; people will be responsible for their actions on earth and given their accounts; God will give people their accounts, which will take them to Heaven/Hell.

(b) The last day creates a fear of accountability, reminding Muslims to stay on the straight path. Good deeds will be rewarded encouraging Muslims to do good at all times, e.g. praying, being honest and helping others. It keeps them away from

displeasurable things like lying, cheating, gossiping, not fasting etc. It helps Muslims understand the temporary nature of the world which stops them being distracted by worldly things, fashion or money, etc. Muslims feel comforted by God's justice that no good deed will go unnoticed or bad deed unpunished.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
- Main Theme is Allah's relationship with created world. - Allah as The Lord of Judgement day and equitable Judge. - Ref: "Do they not think that they will be resurrected, for a tremendous Day" [83:4-5] - Horrors of Judgement Day: ✓ Horrific earthquake. ✓ Earth leaking out all its secrets. ✓ Accountability and Decision. ✓ No favors or leniency.	- Muslims should believe in Judgement Day. ✓ Because it's fundamental belief of Islam. - Muslims should prepare for strict and fair scrutiny of our deeds. ✓ Because everything is being recorded. - Lastly, it inspires them not to indulge in temporary world and keep faith in God that He will catch every criminal today or in hereafter. - Ref: "Then indeed, upon Us is their account." [88:26]

Passage No 10. Surah Al-Naas (114)

Translation: Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind, The King of mankind, The God of Mankind, From the mischief of the whisperer who withdraws, Who whispers into the hearts of mankind, Among jinn and among mankind.

Marking Scheme

- (a) The main themes are: God as refuge; God as Lord; God as Protector. Candidates will develop these themes in their own way, e.g., saying that only He can help in times of need, in this case from jinn and men. Seek help only from Him; He created everything so controls everything, even mischief makers. It's a warning of those who whisper evil/bad ideas to humans, and then disappear and leave them on their own; God is a protector from these things; it is one of the suras of protection.
- (b) Through these verses Muslims get to know the kind of evils/mischief they have to be wary of. This means they should be aware of what's happening to them so they can recognise the signs of mischief. Praying and doing good deeds strengthens reliance on God. Reciting this sura with the other 'qul's' is a source of protection. God is the King so it is Him who people should seek refuge with.

Structure of Answer

(a) Theme:	(b) Importance:
- Main Theme is Allah's relationship with created world. - Allah as only protector and refuge. - Ref: "Do they not think that they will be resurrected, for a tremendous Day" [83:4-5] - Allah as only Lord and Liable to be worshiped. - Negative actions of evil forces. - Allah is the only protection from all such forces.	- Muslims should develop relation with Allah against satan and evil forces. (Can be attained through prayer and good deeds) - Muslims should seek Allah's refuge from visible and invisible evil. - Ref: "Then indeed, upon Us is their account." [88:26] ❖ Significance: Protection from visible and invisible evil forces. (along with Surah Falaq)

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Quranic Passages

CAIE Question:

- (a) Briefly describe the main theme(s) in each passage. [02]
(b) Briefly explain the importance of these themes in a Muslim's life today. [02]

Passage 11 Surah Al-Baqarah (02:30-37)

(a) Theme

- Main Theme: Allah's relationship with His Messengers.
- Story of Adam and Eve.
- Allah created Adam, this highlights Allah's relation with His Messengers being their creator.
- Allah provided Adam with knowledge, this highlights Allah's relation with His Messengers being their teacher.
- Allah gave them a great designation of 'Vicegerent', made angels prostrate in front of him and allowed him to live in Paradise highlights Allah's relation with His Messengers being the source of mercy and blessings. As Allah discusses this in Quran:
📖 "And We have certainly created you, and given you form. Then We said to the angels, "Prostrate to Adam"; so they prostrated, except for Iblis. He was not of those who prostrated." [7:11]
- Allah accepted apology of Adam (AS) and Eve (AS) after their expulsion from Paradise highlights Allah's relation with His Messengers being a supporter who never leaves them.

(b) Importance

- Muslims should behave according to their level and title.
 - ✓ As they're declared Supreme Being and representatives of Allah so their deeds should match their designated level.
 - Muslims should realize the importance of knowledge.
 - ✓ As Allah made Angels prostrate Adam by using his knowledge.
 - Muslims should be alert and ready to reject manipulation of Satan.
 - ✓ As it can be disastrous the way he got Adam and Eve (AS) expelled from Paradise.
 - Muslims should never hesitate to ask forgiveness from Allah.
 - ✓ Allah is oft-forgiving as he forgave Adam and Eve.
- 📖 "The Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful" [1:3]



Quranic Passages

CAIE Question:

- (a) Briefly describe the main theme(s) in each passage. [02]
(b) Briefly explain the importance of these themes in a Muslim's life today. [02]

Passage 12 Surah Al-An'aam (6:75-79)

(a) Theme

- Main Theme: Allah's relationship with His Messengers.
- Story of Ibrahim (AS) how he proved Allah's Oneness through logical and lenient way of preaching. He proved that stars, moon and sun that can't even control their own visibility, ups and downs, cannot be God.
- This passage proves that Allah can be found through His signs in His creations.
📖 Ref: "...Adore not the sun and the moon, but adore Allah, who created them..." [41:37]
- This further lays emphasis on ideological base of Islam that is Oneness of Allah.

(b) Importance

- Muslims should adopt logical approach and lenient method to preach Allah's message.
📖 Ref: "And speak to him (Pharaoh) with gentle speech..." [20:44]
- Muslims should reinforce their faith by thinking critically and seeking signs in Allah's creation. Because faith has to be backed up by strong evidences and logics.
- Muslims must avoid blind faith even Allah (SWT) demotivates blind faith.
- Muslims should stay away from Shirk because Allah does not like to have associates or any family.

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Quranic Passages

CAIE Question:

- (a) Briefly describe the main theme(s) in each passage. [02]
(b) Briefly explain the importance of these themes in a Muslim's life today. [02]

Passage 13 Surah Al-Maidah (05:110)

(a) Theme

- Main Theme: Allah's relationship with His Messengers.
- Story of Jesus (AS) how he was supported by Allah:
 - ✓ Knowledge of Gospel and wisdom.
 - ✓ Spoke and defended him mother in cradle.
 - ✓ Healing blind, lepers and bringing dead back to life.
 - ✓ Giving life to clay figures.
- 📖 Ref: "[Jesus] said, 'Indeed, I am the servant of Allah. He has given me the Scripture and made me a prophet'" [19:30]
- He was still rejected by a lot of people. This clarifies that Allah wants His Prophets to put efforts and does not bind them to produce results.
- Repetition of 'by my leave' clarifies that Allah's plan is behind everything.

(b) Importance

- Muslims should never forget Allah's blessings.
 - ✓ As Allah even reminded his blessings upon his messengers.
- Muslims should believe in Prophets' miracles.
📖 Ref: "...Indeed, I have come to you with a sign from your Lord..." [03:49]
- Muslims should never give up or lose hope upon rejections and defeats.
 - ✓ As Allah does not bind us to produce results. He just looks at our efforts.
- Muslims should never complain/mourn over any loss/thing they don't like.
 - ✓ Because everything happens by Allah's command and for a reason.



Quranic Passages

CAIE Question:

- (a) Briefly describe the main theme(s) in each passage. [02]
(b) Briefly explain the importance of these themes in a Muslim's life today. [02]

Passage 14 Surah Al-Duha (93)

(a) Theme

- Main Theme: Allah's relationship with His Messengers.
- Interval of revelation and propaganda of Quraysh that Allah has left Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- Allah's consolation and affirmation that He will never leave him.
- Allah's promise of success in near future and emphasis on hope.
📖 Ref: "Indeed, with hardship (will be) ease." [94:05]
- Reminder to remember previous blessings of Allah and importance of gratitude.
- Importance of social welfare and service of humanity.

(b) Importance

- Muslims should always ignore the propaganda of enemies and focus on mission.
- Muslims should never lose hope and expect good in this life and hereafter.
- Muslims should never forget Allah's blessings and be grateful to Allah.
📖 Ref: "...Be grateful to Allah ." And whoever is grateful is grateful for [the benefit of] himself..." [31:12]
- Muslims should never persecute any human being.
- Muslims should serve humanity in any possible capacity.

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History and Importance of Quran

Major Themes of Quran

Theme 1: Allah in Himself

Q (a) Using passages you have studied, write about Quranic teachings about God in Quran. [10] [November/2013]

Marking Scheme

The passages in the syllabus relating to God in Himself are: 2.555; 6.101–103; 41.37; 42.4– 5; 112. These are not the only passages the candidates can use. Candidates can use any number of passages to write about but they should write with some detail about the suras and not merely give general comments/themes about them. Candidates may say that God tells humankind about his oneness, e.g. but they should elaborate on this by writing things like, He uses the word Ahad to tell humans about His oneness but it is not just that He is one, he does not have any partners or any children to share in His power/authority and so humans should not think of Him as like themselves. This is further emphasized by the line, there is no one like Him, meaning that no one can compare to what he looks like or what He is capable of doing. Another example could be that God tells humans about His knowledge, which is seen in passages 2.255 and 6.101–103. They could quote what these passages say about God's Knowledge and elaborate on what this means. There may be some repetition from Q1a, but this answer should be more focused and more detailed, and the passages should be linked in some way.

Structure of Answer

Para 1 (Description of God)	Para 2 (God's Powers)	Para 3 (Eradication of Shirk)
- Starting intro. - Oneness of Allah. - Allah's eternal and absolute existence and Independent status. - Allah doesn't have any family or associates. - Allah is non comparable nor is He perceivable or visible to eyes. He is free from human weaknesses.	- Allah originated the Universe and he is the only owner of it. - Allah has full authority and control over universe. - Allah's knowledge is limitless. - Allah as Giver of life and death. - Allah's throne; symbol of His unmatched power.	- Allah alone worthy of worship and Shirk is a horrible sin. - Shirk ignites Allah's wrath. - Perfection of Universe is the biggest evidence of Oneness.

Answer

- Prophet (PBUH) was asked about Allah's description by Makkans, Christians of Najran and Jews of Khyber, all of them asked similar questions about God and discussed possibility of God having family or associates. Allah revealed Surah Ikhlas along with other verses to answer their questions and clarify the confusions about God. All these verses are part of the theme Allah in Himself that is one of the most important themes of Holy Quran as it introduces Allah and inspires us to believe in Allah as only One God.
- Word 'Allah' itself emphasize on the importance of Oneness. Although there are numerous other names but Quran mostly uses word 'Allah' because there is no plural form of word Allah in Arabic language. Belief in Oneness of Allah is the most important Article of Faith and building of Islamic beliefs is standing on the foundation of Oneness.
- Allah's existence is absolute and eternal. As he describes in Surah Ikhlas: "Allah the Independent, Care free." [112:2] this verse clarifies that Allah does not need supporters or worshippers to sustain his existence and power, but worshippers need him to sustain their existence. This verse also answers the question about creation of God and proves that no one created God. He does not have any starting and He is never going to die or vanish.
- Allah does not have any family or other type of associates. This concept answers all false beliefs about God having wife, son, daughters and other associates. As Allah mentions in Surah Jinn: "...He has not taken a wife or a son"



[72:03]

- And He is non comparable and unique because He does not have physical appearance. Therefore he is not visible or perceivable to eyes. Allah says: "No vision can grasp him but his grasp is over all vision" [6:103] proves that Allah is free from any physical structure or body. He is free from all human weaknesses such as urge to eat, drink, sleep, breath and other physical needs.
- Allah is the Creator of everything be it this universe or creations like Angels, Jinns and Humans. He alone originated the universe as He says in Holy Quran: "Indeed, your Lord is Allah, who created the heavens and earth in six days..." [7:54] He also talks about creation of humankind: "And certainly did We create man from an extract of clay." [23:12]
- Being the only creator and caretaker of the universe Allah has full command and authority over everything. All these planets, different seasons, air, water, different types of food and execution of all other affairs are perfectly done only by Allah. He is the lone and independent king of this world and hereafter. And all of it is just result of Allah's single order, as it is described in Holy Quran. Allah says: "Whenever We will anything to be, We but say unto it Our word "BE" - and it is." [16:40].
- Allah further elaborates He is different from everyone as His knowledge is limitless and He knows what is visible to us and what is beyond our reach. Allah mentions His two attributes 'The all Knowing' (Al-Aleem) and The Acquainted (Al-Khabeer) to demonstrate His matchless, limitless and comprehensive knowledge of everything.
- Allah also mentions His attributes of 'The Giver of Life' (Al-Muh'yi) and 'The Giver of Death' (Al-Mumeet) and declares that no one else has power to create something and then taking back their lives and then resurrecting them once again. All these unique and matchless powers belong to Allah only.
- Throne of Allah is a symbol of His matchless power. Allah talks about it often in Quran: "It is Allah who created the heavens and the earth and whatever is between them in six days; then He established Himself above the Throne" [32:4]
- Allah loves His creatures as described by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): "ALLAH is more merciful to His believing servants than that mother could ever be to her child." [Bukhari] But He does not like shirk. As it is described in Holy Quran: "Indeed, Allah does not forgive association with Him, but He forgives what is less than that for whom He wills..." [4:48]
- Shirk is a horrible sin that ignites Allah's wrath and His anger is so horrible that heavens could burst asunder by the might, Glory and fear of Allah.
- Allah says: "If there were in them gods besides Allah, they would both have been in disorder. So glory be to Allah, the Lord of the Throne, being above what they describe" [21:22] this verse proves that systematic execution of all affairs and perfection of universe is the biggest evidence of Oneness of Allah. Allah introduces Himself to be approachable through wonders and artistry of His creation and beauty of His master plan.

Q (a) How might these teachings affect a Muslims' life today? [04] [November/2013]

➤ Choose any 4

Teachings	Effect on Muslims' life
Allah is The Disposer of all events (Al-Wakeel) and he can change any scenario.	Inspires Muslims not to lose hope and keep asking for God's help.
Allah's matchless and unlimited knowledge.	Warns Muslims to be cautious about their deeds as Allah knows everything we are doing openly or hidden.
Allah is Giver of life and death.	Inspires Muslims to be thankful to Allah for His great blessing of life and not to be scared of anyone else except Allah as no one can take back their lives.
Perfection of universe is the biggest evidence of Oneness of Allah.	Inspires Muslims to ponder over God's artistry in creation and gives them a new dimension to find God.
Shirk is a horrific sin and Allah does not have family or associates.	Inspires Muslims to rectify their beliefs and avoid associating partners with Allah in any capacity.



Theme 2: Allah's relationship with created world

Q (a) From passages you have studied from the Qur'an, write about God's relationship with humankind. [10][J/2012]

Q (a) Using Qur'an passages from the syllabus, describe what the Qur'an teaches about God's responsibility to His creatures and their duties towards Him. [10][J/2013]

Structure of Answer

Para 1 (Short Intro)	Para 2 (God's favors)	Para 3 (Humans' duties)
☐ Allah is: • Most Merciful. • The Cherisher and Sustainer. • Lord of the universe and Judgement day. • Allah is Just and equitable Judge.	• Allah created us. • Bestowed us with knowledge. • Gave us a very high status of His 'Vicegerent' (Representative) and 'Supreme Being'. • Provided us with suitable environment, rain, food and water. • He guides us and forgives our sins. • Protects us from evil forces.	☐ Allah expects us to: • Worship him alone and stay away from shirk. • Be thankful, obedient and abide by the rules given by Him. • Prepare for accountability on Judgement Day. • Ponder over signs of Allah in universe. • Seek refuge of Allah.

Answer

- Allah's relationship with creation is one of the most important themes of Quran as it describes the ways in which Allah is connected with His creations, the ways in which He bestows them with His blessings and favors and what He expects them to do in return.
- Allah is connected with His creation in different ways as His mercy encompasses everything; He cherishes them and sustains them. He is the only Lord of universe who owns everything and will be the only authority on judgement day. Allah is just and equitable Judge who will judge them without any injustice or favoritism.
- The first and most important link between God and creation is that He created everything. The biggest blessing of Allah is that he created humans despite he had uncountable angels who were enough to worship him and to obey his commands but still he created us. He did not only create us but made sure that we are in best possible stature. As he says:

📖 "We have certainly created man in the best of stature" [95:04]
- Furthermore, Allah presents Himself as Teacher and Provider of knowledge to all humans. He says:

📖 "Taught man that which he knew not." [96:05]

There can be other creatures that are physically strong and more capable as compared to human beings but what makes us unique and superior is our knowledge and thinking and deciding capacity.
- After blessing humans with knowledge, Allah got us approved and acknowledged by His Angels as they all prostrated in front of Adam and recognized His superiority. This way Allah declared humans His vicegerents on earth as He describes:

📖 "Behold, your Lord said to the Angels: 'I will create a vicegerent on earth'..." [02:30]

Allah also blessed us with another title of 'Supreme Being'.
- Allah is the possessor of all bounties and provides humans with resources that they need. As He mentions:

📖 "And He has completed and perfected His Graces upon you, both apparent and hidden" [31:20]

He sends down rains, allows food to grow, blessed us with breathable air, drinkable water, minerals that our survival depends upon and over all environments that has everything creations need in order to survive.
- Allah has blessed with intellect and reason so we can find the reason of our existence and solution to our problems. But human intellect has a limit and it is unable to push some boundaries set by the Creator. To push those boundaries and to know what is beyond it, humans need divine guidance of God that is revealed to Prophets and conveyed to humankind. Furthermore, Allah highlights His mercy and forgiveness and states His unique attribute of love and extreme mercy. According to a narration Allah distributed mercy into 100 parts and kept 99 with him and

distributed remaining one part among all creatures. Allah describes it:

📖 "Say, 'O my servants who have transgressed against themselves [by sinning], do not despair of the mercy of Allah. Indeed, Allah forgives all sins. Indeed, it is He who is the Forgiving, the Merciful.'" [39:53]

- He also declares that only Allah has the power to protect humans from all types of visible and invisible evil forces and motivates His creation to seek His refuge in order to stay protected.
- Allah expects humans to worship Him alone and not associate any family members or partners with Allah (SWT). Shirk has been declared a horrible sin that ignites Allah's wrath which is why it is expected from humans to believe in Allah's oneness in existence, worship and His attributes.
- He further asks us to be thankful to Him for His uncountable blessings. As he mentioned:
📖 "...Be grateful to Allah." And whoever is grateful is grateful for [the benefit of] himself..." [31:12]
He also expects recognition and obedience and wants people to follow the set of principles given by Him. Allah clarifies a simple logic that creation should lead a life based upon the instructions given by the creator. They should consider Halal/Haram as per commandments of God.
- ❑ Allah expects us to be mindful of the fact that this world is just a test phase which will determine our eternal life. So, all deeds should be done keeping in mind that Allah is watching over us and a comprehensive record of our good and bad deeds is being recorded that will be presented in front of us and we will be judged according to it.
📖 "So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it, And whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it." [99:7-8]
- ❑ Allah inspires people to ponder over the creation of God. He instructs us to find in our own selves, in the environment around us, in circumstances of past, present and future. He says:
📖 "...Indeed in that are signs for a people who give thought." [13:03]
- ❑ Lastly, He instructs us to seek His refuge of Allah in order to stay protected from visible and invisible evil powers.

Q (b) 'The Qur'an teaches that humans should be responsible towards the environment.' Give reasons to agree or disagree with this statement. [04][J/2015]

Marking Scheme

- ❑ Candidates can choose to agree or disagree but they have to give a reason for their choice.
- ❑ If they agree they could, for example, say that God has given humankind everything it needs for its survival and comfort, and they should not abuse this privilege by being ungrateful or wasteful.
- ❑ If they disagree they could say, e.g., that everything has been provided by God and it is there to use for humans' benefit therefore there is no sin in using it how they please, or that everything is known by God therefore humans do not need to worry about how they act, as God can restore whatever is depleted.

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Theme 3: Allah's Messengers

Q (a) From the Qur'an passages set for special study in the syllabus, describe the ways in which God gave knowledge of Himself to His Messengers. [10] [J/2017]

Structure of Answer

Para 1 (Allah & Prophet Adam)	Para 2 (Prophet Ibrahim and Jesus)	Para 3 (Allah and Prophet Muhammad PBUH)
☐ Ways (steps of story): ▪ Allah created Adam. ▪ Blessed Him with knowledge. ▪ Made Angels prostrate for Him. ▪ Blessed Him with titles of 'Vicegerent' (Representative). ▪ Gave Him chance to live in Paradise. ▪ Forgave Him when he repented after making mistake. ☐ Lessons/Knowledge taught: ▪ Allah is the Creator. ▪ Allah is the possessor and Provider of knowledge. ▪ Allah is the Possessor of all bounties. ▪ Allah is Oft-Forgiving and Merciful.	<u>Prophet Ibrahim (AS)</u> ☐ Ways (steps of story): ▪ Ibrahim's (AS) debate with polytheists. ▪ His understanding of law and order of universe. ☐ Lessons/Knowledge taught: ▪ Allah's Oneness. ▪ Allah's control over creation. <u>Prophet Jesus (AS)</u> ☐ Ways (steps of story): ▪ Miracles of Jesus: ✓ Knowledge of Gospel and wisdom. ✓ Spoke and defended his mother in cradle. ✓ Healing blind, lepers and bringing dead back to life. ✓ Giving life to clay figures. ☐ Lessons/Knowledge taught: ▪ Allah's existence and support for His Messengers.	☐ Ways (steps of story): ▪ Tests and Hardships. ▪ Support and consolation. ▪ Promise of success and abundance. ☐ Lessons/Knowledge taught: ▪ Allah's guidance, mercy and generosity.

Answer

- Allah (SWT) maintains a very strong relationship with His Messengers and teaches them about His existence using different and unique ways. Allah Created Adam (AS) out of clay despite already having a wonderful creation Angels who were obedient and lawful. Angels even raised the concern and indicated potential bloodshed and mischief that will be done by humans. But Allah bestowed Adam with knowledge of names and presented Him in front of angels and made them prostrate for Adam out respect and recognition. Later on, blessed Adam with the greatest status and said:
 ﴿Behold, your Lord said to the Angels: 'I will create a vicegerent on earth'...﴾ [02:30]
 Iblis refused to bow for Adam, because of Which Allah banished him and snatched the great status that was given to him by Allah. Satan planned to manipulate and misguide humankind in return and challenged Allah that he will make humankind forget the path designated by Allah. Adam and Eve then given chance to live in Paradise with one condition that they would not go nearby a specific tree. Satan manipulated Adam and tricked him to believe that it is the tree of eternity and made them eat out of it. Allah exiled Adam and Eve from Paradise and banished them to earth. But when they repented and asked for forgiveness, Allah forgave them and allowed them to be together.
- Through all these above mentioned incidents and ways, Allah taught Adam that He is the only powerful creator of everything who can create anything out of nothing. Allah is the only possessor of true and unlimited knowledge and He is the sole provider of knowledge to all beings as He provided to Adam. Allah is The Possessor of all bounties as He blessed Adam with Life in Paradise, great status and recognition by Angels. Lastly, Allah taught Adam about His matchless mercy when He forgave his mistake.
- Verses of Surah Al-An'aam describe Ibrahim's (AS) debate with polytheists who used to worship sun, moon and stars. Ibrahim (AS) was given understanding of law and order of universe; he knew the systematic working of day and night and Allah's artistry in creation and management of sun, moon and stars. God inspired him to realize that the things in

creation that do not last cannot be the things to be worshipped as God does not change. Through these events he turned himself to believe in God and did not associate partners with Him. Through all these events and incidents, Allah taught Ibrahim lesson of His Oneness and His control over everything in this universe and he testified it by saying:

📖 "Indeed, I have turned my face toward He who created the heavens and the earth, inclining toward truth, and I am not of those who associate others with Allah." [06:79]

- God taught Jesus (AS) about Himself by support given to him through miracles. When people assassinated his mother's (Mary) character, He spoke in her cradle and defended her, He was given the knowledge of Gospel, law and wisdom to understand and spread it. He would cure lepers and blind, bring dead back to life and blow into clay figures and they turn into real birds. Allah strengthened Prophet Jesus through all these miracles and helped him throughout his mission. As Allah says:

📖 "[Jesus] said, 'Indeed, I am the servant of Allah. He has given me the Scripture and made me a prophet' [19:30] Through all this Jesus (AS) learned about God and that He helps His messengers in mysterious ways.

- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was given knowledge of God through events and circumstances he faced in his life. Prophet (PBUH) faced hardships and tests as he was born orphan, he saw his loved ones die in early age, he faced financial crisis and started working as shepherd while he was so young. He faced opposition and torture but he succeeded in all tests because of Allah's constant support and consolation. Allah helped him in every step of life, He consoled him when Quraysh mocked him during interval of revelation and revealed Surah Duha and reassured His support:

📖 "Your Lord has neither forsaken you, nor is He displeased." [93:03]

Similarly, when they teased him and called him 'Abtar' (Cutoff), Allah defended him and consoled him by saying:

📖 "Surely your enemy is the one cutoff." [108:03]

Allah gave him glad tidings of success in future and promised the gift of Abundance that is a complete package of rewards including a river/stream in paradise.

- Through all these events, Allah taught Prophet (PBUH) about His guidance as He guides His people especially Messengers and does not let them go astray, God's mercy and His generosity by blessing him with uncountable rewards.

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Topic: **History and Importance of Quran.**

Sub Topic: **Sources of Islamic Law**

Q (a) Briefly describe the four main sources of legal thinking in Islam. [10]

Structure of Answer			
Para 1 (Quran)	Para 2 (Quran & Hadith)	Para 3 (Quran & Ijma)	Para 4 (Quran & Qiyas)
▪ Definition. ▪ Authority in Islamic Law.  Ref: [04:59]	▪ Definition. ▪ Functions.  Ref: [04:80] ▪ Examples.	▪ Definition. ▪ Ref: Hadith. ▪ 2 Examples.	▪ Definition. ▪ Elements. ▪ Examples.

Answer
▪ Quran is word of God revealed to Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). ▪ It is authority in Islamic law as it can establish laws independently without any assistance from other 3 sources and other sources can never question or contradict Holy Quran. ▪ Quran lays the foundation of legal rulings and other 3 sources build structure on that building. This highlights that how important Quran's role is in legal structure of Islam. This example explains one more thing that laws established by Quran only, will be very few. Same as foundation remains hidden but plays vital role in sustainability of building. ▪ It inspires and works jointly with other 3 sources to form legal structure of Islam.  Ref: "O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you. And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger..." [04:59] ▪ This verse proves that Quran (word of Allah) is first and final authority in legal thinking.
▪ Hadith are quotations, actions and silent approvals of Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). As he was sent as the living example of Quranic teachings and inspiration for humanity, therefore, his words, actions and silent approvals play vital role in establishing Islamic laws. ▪ Hadith is the second primary source of law and authority after Holy Quran.  Ref: "He who obeys the Messenger has obeyed Allah..." [04:80] ▪ It never contradicts Quran but it gives description of what Quran states in brief. Allah did this to make Quran precise and short to be understood and memorized, which is why Quran has just 6666 verses and detailed elaboration and explanation is found in Hadith. ▪ Examples: Quran Just states a brief order about Prayer:  "And establish prayer..." [02:43] ▪ Then Hadith describes the number of Prayers, Number of Rak'ats, Conditions and other pattern. Prophet (PBUH) says:  "Offer Prayer as you see me offering it" ▪ Another example is of Almsgiving (Zakat):  "...and give Zakat..." [02:43] ▪ Quran states a brief order and just mentions recipients while Hadith clarifies other things such as duration, ratio and Nisab (eligibility criteria). ▪ Hadith is taken as final authority when Quran is silent about any matter. ▪ Example: can be given from daily lives of Muslims where hundreds of issues are not addressed directly in Quran so the guidance provided by the Hadith becomes major and final authority.
▪ Ijma (Consensus) is third source of Islamic law and it refers to "Consensus of Companions, successors



and scholars about issues where primary sources are silent or unclear”

📖 Ref: Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: “My community will never agree upon an error”

- As it is clear from the definition that it is applicable after the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- It also works under the supervision and inspiration of Quran to answer those questions that are unanswered by primary sources.
- **Example:** When issue of compilation of Quran in a single booklet arose, there were no clear instructions about compiling it or not in Quran or Hadith; even Abu Bakr (RA) opposed this idea at first as it was not done/ordered by Prophet (PBUH). But later when being persuaded by Umar (RA) and other companions he asked for companions’ opinion and it was decided by a major consensus that Quran should be compiled in booklet form.
- **Another example:** Quran states that father will get his share from inheritance if son dies. This is proved by this verse:
📖 “Prescribed for you when death approaches [any] one of you if he leaves wealth [is that he should make] a bequest for the parents and near relatives...” [02:180]
- But this verse was silent about grandfather so scholars made a consensus that if father is also not there, inheritance will be transferred to grandfather.
- Consensus should never contradict the basic teachings of Quran and Hadith.

- Qiyas (Analogy) is application of a clear ruling to a new issue about which Quran and Hadith are silent or unclear. Qiyas does not require consensus which is why there is no need of a group or collective opinion, individual opinions of Jurists (Legal Scholars) will be acknowledged.

📖 When Maaz bin Jabal was appointed the governor of Yemen, Prophet (PBUH) asked some questions to check his vision regarding solution of legal matters and other problems. He mentioned Quran and Hadith, Prophet (PBUH) then asked: “What if you do not find it there?” Maaz replied: “I will then use my own logic”. Prophet (PBUH) got so happy and approved his stance.

- But Qiyas does not mean uncontrolled and free use of own logic and human intellect but it needs to be supervised by primary sources. Therefore, it has some elements that are used in the process of Ijtihad.
 - **Asl** (Original Issue) The verse of Quran or Sunnah/Hadith of Prophet (PBUH) from where original ruling is taken.
 - **Far’a** (New Issue) The new problem which is not clearly mentioned in Quran and Sunnah.
 - **Illah** (Reason) The Common reason between Asl and Far’a.
- After using all these 3 elements the result that is produced in shape of new ruling is called:
- **Hukm** (New order).
 - **Example:**
 - ✓ Asl: Alcohol is Haram according to Quran.
 - ✓ Far’a: What would be the status of Cocaine and other new drugs?
 - ✓ Illah: Being intoxicant and affecting consciousness. (common in both Asl and Far’a)
 - ✓ Hukm: Cocaine and other new drugs will also be Haram.
 - **Another Example:**
 - ✓ Asl: Selling something is not permissible after Friday Azan according to verse 62:09 of Holy Quran.
 - ✓ Far’a: what would be the ruling about buying stuff in the same period of time?
 - ✓ Illah: remaining busy in trade (buying and selling both) may lead to missing Friday Prayer.
 - ✓ Hukm: Buying transactions will also be prohibited.
 - Ruling given by Analogy (Qiyas) has to be synced with the basic teachings of Quran and Hadith.



Topic: Life in Makkah

Migration to Abyssinia

Q (a) Give an account of the migration of the early Muslims to Abyssinia. [10]

Answer Structure

Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
- Reference of Persecution. - Increase in Persecution. 1st Batch. (Rajab, 5th Year of Prophethood. - A rumor and return of some members.	2nd Batch (Shawwal, 5th Year of Prophethood) - Quraysh delegate to ask Muslims' expulsion. - Bribery and Manipulation.	- Quraysh and Muslims in courtroom of Negus. - Jafar's speech and recitation of Surah Maryam. - Negus' verdict.

Answer

- ☐ 2 Years of horrible persecution started right after open preaching.
- ☐ Slaves and poor were soft targets.
- ☐ Some Muslims felt that they might not resist this torture and this could affect their faith and life. Allah (SWT) allowed Muslims to migrate:
 - 📖 "...O you servants of Mine who believe, have fear of your Lord. A good end awaits those who did good in this world and Allah's earth is spacious" [39:10]
- ☐ In the month of Rajab, 5th Year of Prophethood, 12 men and 4 women left for Abyssinia.
- ☐ Some Notables:
 - ❖ **Uthman bin Affan** (RA) and his wife **Ruqayya** (RA)
 - ❖ **Abdul Rehman bin Auf** (RA)
 - ❖ **Zubair bin Awwam** (RA)
 - ❖ **Umm-e-Salma** (RA).
- ☐ They used 2 vessels, left from the port of Shu'aibah situated nearby Jeddah.
- ☐ Quraysh sent some men to stop them but they had already left.
- ☐ **As'hamah** the king of Abyssinia (whose title was Negus) was a very just ruler. He welcomed Muslims and allowed them to stay in Abyssinia as long as they want.
- ☐ Incident of recitation of Surah Najam and leaders of Quraysh prostrating.
- ☐ Some of the member of first batch returned after listening to a rumor that whole Makkah has embraced Islam. But upon return they found out that news was untrue. Now situation got worse for them.
- ☐ In the same year Prophet (PBUH) allowed Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia once again.
- ☐ As people had heard about nice treatment and justice of Negus, this time number rose to 101. 83 men and 19/18 women migrated.
- ☐ Some notables:
 - ❖ **Jafar bin Abu Talib** (RA) and his wife **Asma** (RA)
 - ❖ **Umm-e-Habiba bint Abu Sufyan** (RA)
 - ❖ **Abdullah bin Masud** (RA).
- ☐ Quraysh sent **Amr bin Aas** and **Abdullah bin Abu Rabi'ah** to ask their expulsion. They brought precious gifts to bribe the ministers and counselors of Negus.
- ☐ Quraysh claimed:
 - Some of them are slaves and according to the tradition of Arab, they should be returned to their masters.
 - They are infidels as they abandoned the religion of forefathers.



- They have destroyed Makkah society by making blood relatives fight and hate each other.
- ☐ In return, Jafar bin Abu Talib (RA) delivered a speech in which he gave a glimpse of period of illiteracy and how Prophet's (PBUH) teachings transformed believers into better human beings. He destroyed all false claims of Quraysh.
- ☐ Quraysh then used another trick and asked Negus to inquire Muslims' belief about Jesus Christ in order to create misunderstanding between Muslims and Negus (who was a Christian). Hazrat Jafar (RA) recited Surah Maryam and asserted Islamic belief about Jesus. Negus replied:
 - 📖 "Jesus was nothing more than what Jafar said about him"
 Negus also about Quranic verses that were recited in front of him:
 - 📖 "These verses and Bible are rays of the same Light"
- ☐ Quraysh delegate had to return unsuccessful and Muslims were allowed to stay in Abyssinia with full protection. They lived peacefully until they joined Muslims in Madinah.

Q (b) Why did the people of Makkah pursue Muslims? [04]

Answer

- ☐ This migration challenged Quraysh's authority. Quraysh attempted to stop them but they could not get them.
- ☐ Quraysh could not see Muslims living in peace and protection.
- ☐ As guardians and caretakers of Makkah Quraysh had influence and respect across the Arab and effortless earnings by pilgrims and other sources was cherry on top. They feared that Islam would spread further if Muslims were given chance to live a peaceful and tension free life. That would eventually finish Quraysh's Spiritual, Political and Economic superiority over Arab.

Q (b) What was the importance of making this migration at that time? [4]

Q (b) What was the significance of this migration for the early Muslim community? [04]

Answer

- ☐ Muslims could flee Quraysh's persecution that had hindered them from practicing their religion freely.
- ☐ Muslims got the chance to show case the power of Islamic morals and teachings in order to inspire people of Abyssinia and spread Islam internationally.
- ☐ Just because of this migration Negus of Abyssinia accepted Islam.
- ☐ Muslims tested their diplomatic efforts as they halted Makkah's effort when they requested Negus to expel Muslims back to Makkah. This was a huge diplomatic victory of Islam and Muslims that helped him further in their international relations.



Topic: Life in Makkah

Boycott of Banu Hashim

Q (a) Give a detailed account of Quraysh's boycott of Banu Hashim. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
- Islam of Umar and Hamza (RA) gave new hope to Muslims. - Quraysh went for a final push when they could not stop Gradual Spread of Islam. - Gathering of Quraysh Notables and decision of Boycott.	- Except Abu Lahab Banu Hashim and Banu Abdul Muttalib were expelled from their houses. - Shaib-e-Abu Talib. - Most Horrible 3 years. - Intensity of Boycott and Height of Quraysh cruelty.	- Incident of Mansoor bin Ikrimah. - Uprising against Boycott. - Hasham bin Amr and others. - Termites ate the agreement. - End of Boycott (619 AD/ 10th YOP).

Answer

- ❑ Conversion of Hazrat Hamza and Umar (RA) gave new hope to Muslims and uplifted their morale because they were bravest and very influential people of Makkah.
- ❑ When Quraysh could not stop the gradual spread of Islam even after mental and physical torture, they went for a final push against Muslims.
- ❑ 616 AD (7th Year of Prophethood) notables of Quraish belonging to all major clans of Quraish gathered and decided to boycott Banu Hashim and their supporters socially and economically. The agreement was written by Mansoor bin Ikramah and later a copy of agreement was hung inside Holy Kaabah in order to legitimize this cruelty.
- ❑ All Muslims, whether they belonged to Banu Hashim or not and all members of Banu Hashim and Banu Abdul Muttalib, whether they were Muslims or not, were expelled from their houses. Abu Lahab was the only Hashemite who left Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and chose oppressors' side.
- ❑ They all decided to stay at Shaib-e-Abi-Talib which was property of Abu Talib. It was located in a rocky region in outskirts of Makkah.
- ❑ The boycott was so intense. No one was allowed to keep any type of relationship with Banu Hashim. No one was allowed to do any type of Business with them.
- ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his companions faced toughest days of their lives. Kids would cry because of malnourishment and they had to eat grass and skins of animals. Saad bin Abi Waqas says:
 📖 "during a night my foot touched a wet thing, I picked it up and ate without investigating what it is"
- ❑ Abu Lahab would order all the traders to sell double price of everything if any member of Banu Hashim comes to buy. Life was ruthless for believers and their only crime was to believe in one God.
- ❑ Finger of Mansoor bin Ikramah (Who wrote the agreement) got paralyzed. That was the 1st sign that made Quraysh rethink about their cruelty.
- ❑ Hasham bin Amr was the first one who started agitation against this cruel agreement. At first, he along with Hakeem bin Hazaam started sending food to Banu Hashim secretly. Zuhair bin Umayyah (cousin of Holy Prophet) joined them in this cause. They convinced Mu'im bin Adi, Abul-Bukhtari and Zam'aa bin aswad to oppose this boycott. They raised their voice in next meeting of Quraysh notables, a lot of people were touched by their notion.
- ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was informed that that hanged agreement inside Kaabah has been eaten by

terminals except Allah's name has been spared. Abu Talib informed this to Quraysh, they agreed to end this boycott if this was true and when they checked except word 'Allah' whole document was blank.

- ☐ Finally, in 619 AD (10th Year of Prophethood) this cruel boycott ended.
- ☐ Abu Talib along with his family members reached out Kaabah, held cover of Kaabah and prayed for wrath of Allah upon all those who made their lives miserable.

Q (b) What lessons do Present Muslim communities learn from this Boycott? [04]

Answer

- ☐ A very important lesson of Boycott of Banu Hashim is that loyalty is a matter of character not relationship. The way Prophet's (PBUH) Uncle Abu Lahab sided with Quraysh and betrayed family should be an eye opener for people.
- ☐ Muslims learn that difficulties come when your aim is high, but difficulties should not shake our will power. The way Muslims remained steadfast throughout 3 years of Boycott, was exceptional.
- ☐ Hasham bin Amr and other Makkans who played their role to end this horrible boycott, teach Muslims a lesson that people are basically good. One can find goodness as soon as He is honest and pure inside.

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Topic: Life in Makkah

Israa and Mairaj

Q (a) Write an account of the Prophet's (PBUH) Night Journey and Ascension [Isra Wa Mai'raj]. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1 (The Night Journey)	Para 2 (Ascension)	Para 3 (Response)
- A brief starter. 27th Rajab, 11th Year of Prophethood. - Prophet's (PBUH) journey from Makkah to Jerusalem on Burraq. - Places where He stopped and what He saw. - Prophet (PBUH) led all prophets in prayer. 3 Cups.	- Ascension through 7 heavens accompanied by Gabriel. - Meeting with different Prophets. 7th Heaven, Ibrahim (AS), Bait-ul-Mamoor, Sidra-tul-Muntaha. - Heaven and Hell. - Meeting with Allah. - Prayers.	- Quraysh mockery and taunting. - Abu Bakr 'Al-Siddeeq' (RA) - Test (The Caravan) - Quraysh's arrogance.

Answer

- ☐ 10th year of Prophethood: Prophet (PBUH) lost Khadija (Biggest moral and financial supporter) and Abu Talib (Tribal Protector)(Year of grief).
- ☐ Interval of Revelation: Revelation stopped for some time.
- ☐ Unsuccessful attempt to preach Islam at Ta'if.
- ☐ To uplift His morale and console Him, Allah blessed Him with Isra and Mairaj in 11th Year of Prophethood, 27th Rajab.
 -  Ref: "Exalted is He who took His Servant by night from al-Masjid al-Haram to al-Masjid al- Aqsa..." [17:1]
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) was woken up by Jibrail (AS) at Umm-e-Hani's (RA) place and taken to Hateem, the same incident that happened with him in his childhood happened again. His chest was split and heart was taken out and fixed back after being washed by Zamzam.
- ☐ An animal called Buraq was brought that was larger than donkey and smaller than horse. It is written in Bukhari about its speed:
 -  "The animal's step reached the farthest point within the reach of the animal's sight."
- ☐ Gabriel guided Prophet (PBUH) to stop and offer prayer at 4 points:
 - 📍 Yathrib (Madinah) Gabriel mentioned that you will migrate to this place.
 - 📍 Sina (Where Allah talked to Musa AS)
 - 📍 Madyan (where Hazrat Shoaib AS was designated)
 - 📍 Bet-ul-Lahm (Birthplace of Jesus AS)
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) saw some people in luxury, upon asking He was told by Gabriel that they are the ones who strive hard in the way of Allah.
- ☐ Then he saw some people in miserable condition, He was told that they are backbiters, Beneficiaries of Interest, Characterless people and other sinners.
- ☐ He reached Jerusalem and led all Prophets in prayer. This confirmed his leadership and superiority over all Prophets.
- ☐ Gabriel brought 3 cups full of Milk, Water and Vine. Prophet (PBUH) had to choose one, He chose milk. Upon asking He was told that if you had chosen vine, your nation would go astray. If you had chosen water your nation would be destroyed by disasters. Your choice milk is symbol of success and purity.



❑ This part of journey is called Isra (The Night Journey)
❑ Now this part of journey that starts from this point is called Mai'raj (Ascension) ❑ He used a Ladder or the Same Buraq for ascension. He was welcomed at all heavens by guardian angels. Met with Adam (RA) on the lowest heaven, Yahya and Jesus (AS) on 2nd heaven, Yusuf (AS) on 3rd, Idrees (RA) on 4th, Haroon (AS) on 5th, Musa (AS) on 6th and Ibrahim (AS) on the 7th one. ❑ He visited Bait-ul-Mamoor, Kaabah of Angels which is encompassed by 70 thousand angels on daily basis. Then He reached Sidra-tul-Muntaha (The Lote Tree). This place marks the ending point of seventh heaven and no creation can pass this point. 📖 Ref: "At the Lote Tree of the Utmost Boundary" [53:14] ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was given a chance to have a glimpse of Paradise and Hell and Then to meet Allah (SWT) 📖 Ref: "Then he approached and descended, and was at a distance of two bow lengths or nearer. And he revealed to His Servant what he revealed." [53:8-10] ❑ He was given prayers as gift of Allah. ❑ He then descended back to Makkah. When he entered his room his bed was still warm and the hasp was still moving.
❑ Quraish response was as expected. They laughed and mocked Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). ❑ Quraysh tried to manipulate Abu Bakr (RA) by approaching him before Prophet (PBUH) and playing with his mind. But he disappointed them by believing in Prophet (PBUH) without any research or giving it a single thought. Therefore, He was given the title of "Al-Siddeeq" (The Testifier of Truth) ❑ Prophet (PBUH) told them about their trade caravan that was stuck in between coming back from Syria and prophet predicted its arrival date. And the caravan entered Makkah the same day Prophet (PBUH) predicted. When Quraysh asked the caravan about if they lost anything in the way, they accepted it. ❑ Quraysh were spellbound but still they did not believe in Holy Prophet (PBUH) and called it magic.

Q (b) Explain the importance of this journey to the Prophet (PBUH) himself. [04]

Points to be covered

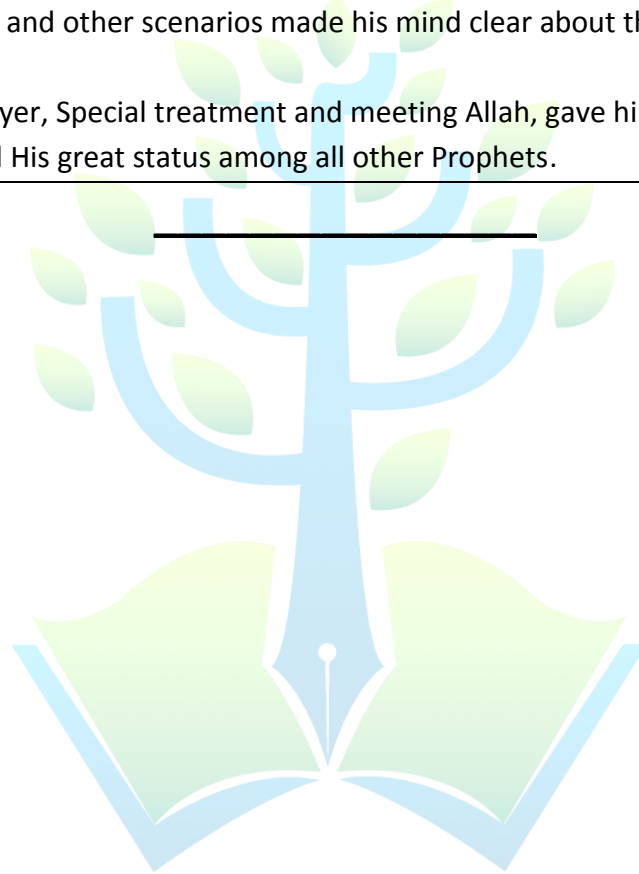
❑ It was year of grief; Prophet (PBUH) had lost Khadija (RA) and Abu Talib who were his biggest supporters. Allah assured His support and consoled Prophet (PBUH) through Isra and Mairaj. ❑ After spending 10 years there was no tangible outcome from Quraysh. Quraysh mocked him that Allah has left him alone. Allah met Him in person which is a rare distinction and assured Him that Allah will never leave Him alone. ❑ Mairaj gave him spiritual strength, meeting with Allah, receiving special gifts, observing Heaven and Hell and above all getting confirmation of his leadership over all Prophets boosted his morale. ❑ The way his companions especially Abu Bakr (RA) responded and believed in Mai'raj without asking for proofs, reflects the trust and belief of His companions which gave Him more strength.



Q (b) How did this journey help the Prophet in his mission? [4]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Quraysh had been persecuting and opposing Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) for a decade and were not ready to accept His message. Isra and Mai'raj gave motivation to continue His mission despite very limited outcome from Quraysh.
- ☐ During interval of Revelation, Quraysh mocked Him that Allah has left Him alone. Isra and Mai'raj comforted Him and He got the reassurance that Allah will never leave Him alone.
- ☐ Observing heaven and hell and other scenarios made his mind clear about the Do's and Don'ts for his Ummah.
- ☐ Leading all Prophets in prayer, Special treatment and meeting Allah, gave him more confidence, boosted His morale and He realized His great status among all other Prophets.



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Topic: Life in Makkah

Visit to Ta'if

Q (a) Describe the events of the Prophet's visit to Ta'if. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1 (Background)	Para 2 (Events)	Para 3 (Back to Makkah)
- Persecution and Opposition. - Death of Abu Talib & Khadijah (RA) and Prophet (PBUH) losing tribal protection. - Decline in conversion to Islam & Prophet's (PBUH) attempt to find more sensible audience.	- Journey to Ta'if. - Invitation to leaders of Thaqif and their rejection. 10 days stay and constant preaching. - Bandits of Ta'if & Stone pelting. - Severe injuries and blood loss.	- Refuge at orchard of Utbah and Shaybah. - Addas. - Angel's offer to destroy Ta'if. - His response. - Mut'im bin Adi's protection.
Answer		
☐ When Quraysh felt that they would lose their spiritual, political and economic superiority over Arab if they accept Prophet's (PBUH) message, they turned against Him. They targeted Him and his followers with inhuman persecution and torture. ☐ Death of Abu Talib and Khadija in 10th year of Prophethood/619 AD left Prophet (PBUH) vulnerable to Quraysh cruelty and evil plans. ☐ Quraysh's arrogance was at its highest as they were not ready to listen to a single word from Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). So, Prophet (PBUH) decided find better audience who could listen and accept His message. ☐ In Shawwal 10th year of Prophethood/May-June, 619 AD Prophet (PBUH) headed towards Ta'if a city 60 kilometers northeast of Makkah accompanied by His free slave Zaid bin Haritha (RA). Ta'if was home of a very powerful and influential tribe of Arab called Thaqif. ☐ He approached the three brothers Abd Yalil, Mas'ud and Habib sons of Amr bin Umair Thaqfi, who were the leaders and most influential people of valley. Contrary to Prophet's (PBUH) expectations, their response was not much different from Quraysh. Their replies were as follow: ☐ "He is tearing the cloths of Kaabah if Allah has sent you as a messenger" ☐ "Has not Allah found someone else to entrust him with His message?" ☐ "I swear by Allah that I will never speak to you...." ☐ He then diverted His attention towards other people of Ta'if and spent 10 days in constant preaching but unfortunately their response was even worse. He was rejected, mocked, abused and tortured by the people of Ta'if. ☐ Bandits of Ta'if were instructed to hoot and pelt stones on him. They kept beating him until Prophet's (PBUH) shoes were filled by blood. Zaid (RA) also took some serious hits and wounds while trying to protect Holy Prophet (PBUH). The ruthless crowd chased Him out of city, as He tries to sit down due to weakness, they would immediately compel Him to stand and continue the pelting. He sustained serious injuries; His blood flowed down His legs and filled His shoes. ☐ When Prophet (PBUH) and Zaid (RA) escaped the torture and stone pelting, they took refuge in an orchard in outskirts of Ta'if. Prophet (PBUH) prayed with these emotional words:		



📖 "O Allah! To you alone I complain of my weakness, my insufficient ability and my insignificance before people....."

- ❑ The orchard was owned by Utbah and Shaybah who were comparatively better human beings than Quraysh's other leadership. When they saw Prophet (PBUH) wounded and helpless, they sent their slave Addas with a plate of grapes to offer Prophet (PBUH).
- ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) started eating with the name of Allah which touched Addas. Upon asking Prophet (PBUH) got to know that he belongs to Nineveh the city of Yunus (AS), Addas asked that how does Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) know about Yunus, Prophet (PBUH) replied:

📖 "He is my brother. He was a Prophet and so am I"
- ❑ In response to this Addas paid homage to Holy Prophet (PBUH) and kissed His head, hands and feet and embraced Islam.
- ❑ Gabriel and the Angel of mountains came and asked to crush whole Ta'if between mountains. Prophet (PBUH) turned down the offer and said:

📖 "No, I hope that Allah will let them beget children who will worship Allah alone"
- ❑ Upon coming back to Makkah Prophet (PBUH) requested Mut'im bin Adi to give Him protection. Mut'im responded positively as he was one of the nicest people of Makkah. He brought Prophet (PBUH) to Haram where He encircled Kaabah, kissed the Blackstone, offered prayer and went back to home. During this whole time Mut'im and his sons who were armed to teeth were guarding Him from Quraysh.

Q (b) What do Muslims learn from the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) conduct in this event? [04]

Answer

- ❑ He did not give up after Quraysh negative response instead he looked for other options and went Ta'if to preach. Muslims learn the importance of persistence and dedication.
- ❑ The way he showed steadfastness in facing humiliation and beating from people to Ta'if teaches Muslims to be tolerant and courageous while facing difficulties for the right cause.
- ❑ After being beaten and humiliated he forgave them and refused the option of revenge which teaches Muslims the ultimate lesson of forgiveness and compassion.
- ❑ He demonstrated his confidence with his expectation that next generation of Ta'if will accept Islam which teaches Muslims to have good expectations and pray for their enemies.

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Topic: Life in Makkah

Pledges of Aqabah (Spread of Islam in Yathrib)

Q (a) Give an account of the events surrounding the Pledges of 'Aqaba and the main details in them. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1 (Starter & 1 st Conversion)	Para 2 (1 st Pledge of Aqabah)	Para 3 (2 nd Pledge of Aqabah)
- A brief starter mentioning deaths of Abu Talib and Khadija and incident of Ta'if and that Prophet (PBUH) was disturbed. - Ayas bin Muaz (RA). - The conversion of 6 pilgrims of Khazraj tribe and their promise to spread Islam in Makkah. (11th YOP/620 AD)	1st Pledge of Aqabah (12th YOP/621 AD). - Participants. - Content. - Preachers.	2nd Pledge of Aqabah (13th YOP/622 AD). - Participants. 12 In charges. - Their invitation to Prophet (PBUH). - Permission of migration.

Answer

- ☐ Prophet's (PBUH) depression over the death of Abu Talib and Khadijah.
- ☐ Unsuccessful attempt to preach at Ta'if.
- ☐ Decline in conversion rate in Makkah.
- ☐ Arrogance of Quraysh.
- ☐ In 11th year of Prophethood some pilgrims from Khazraj tribe of Yathrib visited Makkah. Prophet (PBUH) as per his habit visited them and presented Islam. Upon realizing the truthfulness of Islam, they embraced it. There were 6 people:

1) As'ad bin Zaraarah (RA)	2) Auf bin Harith (RA)	3) Rafay bin Malik (RA)
4) Qatbah bin Amir (RA)	5) Uqbah bin Amir (RA)	6) Jabir bin Abdullah (RA)

 These people worked really hard and preached Prophet's (PBUH) message with full dedication. And this was their sheer hard work and dedication that resulted in Pledges of Aqabah.
- ☐ In 12th year of Prophethood / 621 AD 12 Madinians approached Prophet (PBUH) a place called 'Aqabah' near Mina.
- ☐ 5 of them were same as previous year, Jabir bin Abdullah couldn't come. others were:

1) Muaz bin Harith (RA)	2) Zakwaan bin Ab Qais (RA)	3) Ubaadah bin Samit (RA)
Yazeed bin Salabah (RA)	5) Abbas bin Ubadah (RA)	6) Malik bin Tahaan (RA)
7) Uwaim bin Saaedah (RA)		
- ☐ This Pledge is called 1st Pledge of Aqabah. The basic content of this pledge was about worshipping one God, not stealing, not committing adultery, not killing their children, not slandering or disobeying the Prophet.
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) sent **Abdullah bin Umm-e-Maktoom** (RA) and **Mus'ab bin Umair** (RA) with these people to teach and spread Islam. They stayed at **As'ad bin Zararah's** home. Because of their efforts, notables of tribe Aus Usaid bin Hudhair and Saad bin Muaz also embraced Islam.
- ☐ In 13th year of Prophethood / 622 AD approx. 75 Madinians led by Mus'ab bin Umar (RA) came and pledged at Aqabah.
- ☐ Some Notables were:

Ubayy bin Ka'ab (RA), Ma'az bin Jabal (RA), Ubadah bin Samit (RA), Asma bint Amr (RA)



- ☐ This Pledge is called 2nd Pledge of Aqabah.
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 "I invite you towards Allah and Islam"
 - Then He recited some verses of Holy Quran.
- ☐ The basic content of this pledge was about to listen to and obey the Prophet, to spend in plenty as well as scarcity, to enjoin good and forbid evil, fear no one but Allah and defend the Prophet if he needs it.
- ☐ Saad bin Zararah (RA) asked Ansar:
 - 📖 "Do you know that you're giving pledge about? It is a war against Arab and Non-Arabs, Humans and Jinns.
 - Ansaar replied:
 - 📖 "Yes! We are giving pledge about this"
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) appointed 12 in charges among them who were responsible for spreading Islam among their tribes and in Madinah generally. Gabriel would point out towards people and Prophet (PBUH) would designate in charges.
 - 1) As'ad bin Zararah. 2) Abdullah bin Rawaha. 3) Saad bin Rabee. 4) Rafay bin Malik.
 - 5) Abdullah bin Amr. 6) Baraa bin Ma'roor. 7) Saad bin Ubaadah. 8) Munzir bin Amr.
 - 9) Ubaadah bin Samit. 10) Usaid bin Huzair. 11) Saad bin Khasmah. 12) Rafa'ah bin Abdul Munzir.
- ☐ These in charges along with other Muslims worked really hard and almost converted major population of Madinah to Islam. When they set up a strong foundation, they invited Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to Madinah.
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) allowed companions to migrate after Allah's permission. He migrated few days later along with Abu Bakr (RA).

Q (b) How were these pledges important for the future community of Muslims? [4]

Answer

- ☐ Pledges provided Muslim community a chance to live in peace and preach Islam with full throttle.
- ☐ Muslims spent 13 horrible years in Makkah facing Quraysh persecution and torture. Finally, migration gave them chance to get rid of Quraysh's inhuman behavior.
- ☐ Teachings in pledges provided basics of Islam that will always be relevant and effective for Muslims till the day of judgement. For instance, the idea of not killing children, worshiping one God, love of Prophet (PBUH) etc.

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Topic: Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH); Life in Madinah.

S.Topic: 1st Year of Hijrah.

Q (a) Write an account of events from the first year of Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah. [10]

Answer:

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was given the warmest Welcome by the people of Yathrib. Whole city came out to see a glimpse of their beloved guest and girls kept singing this Song: “The full moon rose over us - From the valley of Wadaa”. Everyone offered him to stay at their place but he replied that his camel (Qaswa) has been instructed by Allah to point out a place to build a mosque and a place to stay. It pointed out a piece of land by kneeling down, which was owned by two orphan kids Sahal and Sohail. Prophet (PBUH) bought that piece of land for 10 Dinars and dedicated it for the construction of Mosque. The 2nd stop of camel was in Bani-Najjaar in front of Abu Ayub Ansari (RA) house. So, Prophet (PBUH) decided to stay there. Yathrib then renamed “The City of Prophet” (Madinat-un-Nabi).

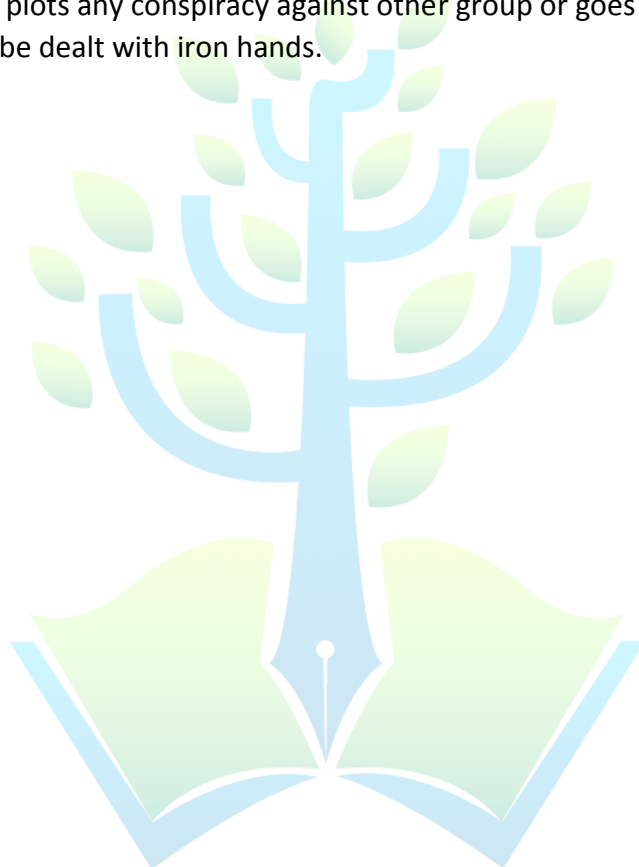
The Prophet (PBUH) laid down the foundation of this mosque during Rabi-ul-Awwal 1H. It's dimensions were about 35×30 meters. The foundation was laid with stones and the walls were built of unbaked bricks. Columns were made of trunks of palm trees and the roof was covered by branches of palm trees. It had three doors. Then there was a debate that how people should be called for prayer, people gave different ideas but they all were inspired by other faiths so Prophet (PBUH) did not approve them. At Night Umar Farooq R.A and Abdullah bin Zaid had a dream in which they saw an angel calling Azaan, Prophet was informed and he liked and approved it and appointed Bilal R.A as Moazzin.

Immigrants were isolated and their economic conditions were miserable. So Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) established a brotherhood between Muhajireen (The Immigrants) and Ansaar (The Helpers) in order to merge immigrants with locals of Madinah. 45 Immigrants and 45 locals were gathered at Hazrat Anas (RA) home and they were declared brothers of each other. Ansaar took it so literally and left no stone unturned to help their brothers.

Most of Madni population consisted of 2 tribes of polytheists named: Aus and Khazraj. They both converted to Islam and became Ansaar. There were 3 tribes of jews who were important stake holders of Madinah i.e. Banu Qenuqa, Banu Nazeer and Banu Quraiza. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) established a treaty/charter with them which is called Charter/Treaty of Madinah (Meesaq-e-Madinah). Some important points of treaty were as:

- It was based on co-existence.
- It ensured religious liberty.

- It declared all Madinians equal stake holders of Madinah, in case of any attack they all were to defend it as one Nation.
- Some clauses emphasize on the social and economic issues and set equal rules for all communities.
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was designated as supreme authority and undisputed ruler of Madinah.
- Any party who plots any conspiracy against other group or goes against any clause of charter would be dealt with iron hands.



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Topic: **Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH): Life in Makkah**

Sub Topic: **2nd Year of Hijra: Battle of Badr**

Q (a) Write an account of Battle of Badr.

[10]

Structure of Answer

Para 1: (Causes)

- Prophet (PBUH) established peace treaties with tribes nearby Madinah to end Quraysh influence.
- Quraysh would raid the grazing areas in outskirts of Madinah and carry off animals. Once a Muslim patrol engaged them and a skirmish took place in which a member of Quraysh Amr bin Hadhrami got killed. This incident is called 'The incident of Nakhlah'.
- Quraysh's survival depended upon the trade with Syria. Prophet (PBUH) blocked their route.
- Abu Sufyan bin Harb who by then had not embraced Islam, was leading a huge trade caravan and was coming back from Syria. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) planned to intercept the caravan and left Madinah with handful of people.

Para 2:

- Abu Sufyan bin Harb who by then had not embraced Islam, was leading a huge trade caravan and was coming back from Syria. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) planned to intercept the caravan and left Madinah with handful of people.
- Abu Sufyan took two measures, first he immediately asked Quraish for help and he also changed the route of caravan and selected an abandoned route to dodge Muslim interception. Quraish immediately started preparation and one thousand men led by Abu Jahl equipped with weapons, horses and other war accessories left for Badar.
- Meanwhile, Abu Sufyan reached Makkah safely and sent a messenger to Abu Jahl asking him to return back. But he refused and insisted to launch attack.
- The Battle of Badar fought on Tuesday, 13 March 624 CE (17 Ramadan 2 AH)
 - ❖ Ref: "There has already been for you a Sign in the two armies that met (in combat): One was fighting in the cause of Allah, the other resisting Allah" [3:13]
- There were signs of victory for Muslims even before the battle, as it rained and made the sandy ground firm and smooth. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) spent whole night praying to Allah for the victory.
- The very next day battle was started by the 3 challengers from Quraish who were noble personalities of Quraish Utbah, Shaybah and Waleed stepped forward. Their challenge was accepted by 3 Ansaars but they said we want to fight our parallels. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) then ordered Hazrat Hamza, Ali and Ubaida ibn-al-Harith. All three from Quraish got killed and Ubaida got martyred from Muslim side.
- Later general war was started and Muslims fought bravely and Quraish army ran away from the battle field within hours.
 - ❖ Ref: "And already had Allah given you victory at [the battle of] Badr while you were few in number..." [3:123]

Para 3:

- 14 companions of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) got martyred and 70 pagans were killed.
- Abu Jahal was killed by 2 Muslim boys; Muaz and Muawwaz.
- Umayyah bin Khalf was killed by Bilal (RA).
- while 70 were captured as prisoners. Prisoners were treated nicely and humanely, they were allowed to go back after payment of minor ransom those who were literate given an opportunity to teach Muslim children and this teaching will be considered as their ransom.
- A large amount of spoils of war was captured which was equally distributed among companions according to the instructions given by Allah in Surah Anfaal.
 - ❖ Ref: They ask you, [O Muhammad], about the bounties [of war]. Say, "The [decision concerning] bounties is for Allah and the Messenger." [08:01]
- Leadership of Quraysh transferred to Abu Sufyan.
- The defeat of Quraish was a huge humiliation for Quraish.
- Victory of Badr was a turning point for Islam and Muslim emerged as a decisive power in Arab peninsula.
- This victory led to a series of war between Muslims and Quraish which was ended on conquest of Makkah.

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Q (a) Give a detailed account of Battle of Uhud.

[10]

Points to be covered in the answer (Divided into Paras)

- Battle of Uhad took place in 625, 3rd year of Hijra.
- Its major reasons were the revenge of Badr and to open the blockade of the trade route to Syria.
- Since the day, the Quraish faced defeat in Badr, they started a major preparation for another battle in Makkah in which they invested a huge amount.
- Pagans of Makkah came to Madinah with three thousand well equipped men. They stayed into a ground in front of the Uhad Mountain.
- The Prophet (PBUH) was in favor of defending and staying in the city but the young boys insisted on going out and fight. The Prophet (saw) took one thousand men with him.
- On his way to Uhad, three hundred hypocrites led by Abdullah ibn Ubayy deserted the army. He left with his 300 men. Muslims were only seven hundred in front of three thousand well equipped Quraish.
- The Prophet (PBUH) placed 50 archers under the command of Abdullah bin Jubair to defend a pass which was a dangerous position can be used to attack Muslims from the back.
- The battle began and Allah fulfilled His promise and the Muslims almost won the battle. Pagans started running back to Makkah.
- When Muslims saw this defeat, they started looting spoils of war without asking the Prophet (PBUH). When the archers saw this, they left the pass and joined the other Muslims and left the pass unguarded.
- Khalid Bin Walid was a capable general of Quraish. He saw the opening without any protection. He took his 200 cavalry men and attacked from behind. Muslims were not ready for this attack and it caused panic everywhere.
- In this panic, Wahshi slave of Hinda got a chance and killed Hamza (RA), the uncle of the Prophet (PBUH).
- The Prophet (PBUH) was also injured and lost his tooth. Mus'ab bin Umair (RA) got martyred he was so much identical to Holy Prophet (PBUH). Someone spread a rumor that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) has been killed. That caused more mishap and depression among Muslim army resulting huge casualties on Muslim side.
- This is strange that the Quraish had won but they decided to go back to Makkah and not attacking Madinah.
- Abu Sufyan, the leader of the Quraish challenged the Muslims to have another fight next year in Badr. The Prophet (PBUH) was injured and the Muslim army was demoralized, yet Muslim army chased Makkans.
- Apparently, the Quraish won the battle but in reality, they could not achieve both of their targets. Neither they killed the Prophet nor could they open the trade route. It meant that the next battle was inevitable.
- From this battle, Muslims got the lesson that they must not disobey the Prophet (PBUH) and the Muslim commander.
- The Muslims lost the battle due to their greed. The pagans did not capture Madinah and went back to Makkah.

Topic: **Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH): Life in Makkah**

Sub Topic: **5th Year of Hijrah**

Q (a) Give an account of the battles of Khandaq (Trench).

[10]

Structure of Answer

Para 1:

- After getting exiled from Madinah in 4th A.H, Banu Nazir's leaders Salaam, Hayy bin Akhtab and Kanaanah launched a provocative campaign and visited every corner of Arabian desert in order to seek help against Muslims of Madinah. They visited Quraysh and shared their plan of crushing Muslims. Quraysh immediately ensured their full support. Jews then approached Banu Saleem, Banu Ghatfaan, Banu Marrah, Ashja, Banu Asad and other Bedouin tribes and were able to form an immense army consisting 10000 to 12000 warriors equipped with best possible weapons and supplies.
- Prophet (PBUH) when got to know about this invasion plan he called a council meeting to discuss defense plan for Madinah. Among all other suggestions, Prophet (PBUH) liked Salman Farsi's (RA) suggestion of digging a trench. Eastern, western and southern sides of Madinah were naturally protected from any major invasion as there were thick gardens. Only northern side was a plain ground that could let Quraysh army enter the city.

Para 2:

- The main trench that was dug by Prophet (PBUH) along with 3000 companions was approximately 3.5-mile-long as it started from Harrah and stretched till Mount of Sala'. Despite severe shortage of Food Prophet (PBUH) himself would participate in digging trench along with companions. Then people from Quba and other neighborhoods of Madinah dug separate trenches for their own safety. This whole process took 3 weeks and Madinah became safe from any invasion.
- As the immense army was a combination of different groups of different tribes, this battle is also called Battle of Al-Ahzaab (The Groups). Sufyan bin Abd Shams, Uyayna, Harith, Masood and Talha and Abu Sufyan were commanders of their respective contingents and Abu Sufyan was also declared as Commander in chief of whole Army. This army reached Madinah on the last day of Shawwal, 5 AH (626 AD).
 - ❖ Ref: "[Remember] when they came at you from above you and from below you, and when eyes shifted [in fear]..." [33:10]
- But they were so surprised and confused to see the trench as this was whole new thing they ever encountered. On the other hand, 3000 Muslims were ready to defend Madinah. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) would designate group of companions on different points of trench in order to keep invaders from crossing it by chance.
- One day 5 warriors from Quraysh Ikramah, Naufal, Dharraar, Hubairah and Amr bin Abdood crossed the trench and challenged the Muslims. Amr bin Abdood was the bravest of them all. Hazrat Ali (RA)



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killed him after a fierce encounter while he himself suffered a severe wound on his forehead. Naufal fell in ditch and was also killed while other ran away.

- Banu Quraizah were approached by Quraysh to engage Muslims in internal war so they could get a chance to cross the trench. Luckily their plan was foiled.
- Naeem bin Masood was member of Quraysh army he approached Prophet (PBUH) and embraced Islam and took responsibility of creating misunderstanding between invaders and leaking their plans.
- One night Quraysh were struck by a horrible sandstorm that destroyed their camps, spoiled their kitchen system, scattered their livestock and above all destroyed their left-out morale.
 - ❖ Ref: "O you who have believed, remember the favor of Allah upon you when armies came to [attack] you and We sent upon them a wind and armies [of angels] you did not see...." [33:9]
- Finally Quraysh decided to retreat on 23 Zul-Qa'da 5 AH (626 AD). Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "Now we will attack them, they won't" [Ghazwaat-un-Nabi]

Para 3:

- After Quraysh retreat when Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was about to take off his armor, Jibrael came and said:
 - ❖ "Angels are still in their armors"
- Prophet (PBUH) got the idea about what is Allah's plan so he ordered to march on Banu Quraiza and besieged their forts. After 15 days on 7th Zul-Hajj 5 AH they surrendered on a condition that Saad bin Muadh (RA) will be their judge and according to decision taken by Saad (RA), Banu Quraizah were punished.
- Muslims emerged as a decisive power that defended their city against all odds. Whole Arab was observing this war and was expecting the end of Islam and Muslims but the way Muslims defended and defeated Quraysh made them an emerging power of Arab and inspired a lot of neutral tribes.

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Topic: **Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH): Life in Madinah.**

Sub Topic: **6th Year of Hijra: Treaty of Hudaibiah.**

Q (a) Write about the events surrounding the Treaty of Hudaibiah and the main terms in it. [10]

Answer

- In 6 AH Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had a dream about entering Masjid Al-Haraam and offering Umrah. Allah discusses it:
📖 “Certainly has Allah showed to His Messenger the vision in truth? You will surely enter al-Masjid al-Haram, if Allah wills....” [48:27]
- Fortunately, the month was Zul-Qa’dah. Arab used to consider it sacred month along with other 3 months. No one would stop/harm anyone during these months and specially those going to visit house of Allah. Companions started preparations enthusiastically as this was their first experience to visit house of Allah along with Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- On 1st Zul-Qa’da, Monday Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) left for Makkah along with 1400 companions and his wife Umm-e-Salma (RA). They had covered swords just for self-defense as they had no intention of fighting. Prophet (PBUH) took 70 camels to sacrifice in the name of Allah. Abdullah bin Umm-e-Maktoom (RA) was given the charge of Madinah. Prophet (PBUH) reached Zul-Hulaifah and ordered all pilgrims to wear ihram and mark their sacrificial animals.
- Quraysh when got to know about arrival of Muslims, they decided to stop them from entering Makkah and started preparing a major army. Khalid bin Waleed was given 200 cavalry to stop Muslims outside Makkah until the main army reaches. When Prophet (PBUH) got to know about this hostile behavior of Quraysh He said:
📖 “What happened to Quraysh, they are being war mongers” [Ibn-e-Hisham]
- As Prophet (PBUH) had no intention of bloodshed, he decided to change the route. A man from Banu Aslam guided Muslims through a tough and abandoned rocky path that lead to Hudaibiah and then Makkah. But Prophet’s (PBUH) camel Qaswa stopped at Hudaibiah. Muslims considered it a sign by Allah and camped there.
- Quraysh sent 80 assassins to take Muslims by surprise. But they all got arrested by Muslims. Later they were forgiven and allowed to go back by Prophet (PBUH). Allah (SWT) discusses it:
📖 “And it is He who withheld their hands from you and your hands from them within [the area of] Makkah after He caused you to overcome them....” [48:24]
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent Uthman bin Affan as final negotiator of Muslims to ask permission for Umrah. Quraysh tried to manipulate him and asked him to offer Umrah with Prophet (PBUH) and companions. Uthman turned down their offer which angered Quraysh and they arrested Him. A rumor got spread that Quraysh killed Uthman in response to which Prophet (PBUH) got furious as killing a negotiator was not even allowed in period of ignorance. Prophet (PBUH) took pledge from all companions to fight



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Quraysh till their last breath in order to avenge Usman's blood. He used his left hand to take pledge from his side. This event is discussed in Holy Quran:

📖 "Certainly was Allah pleased with the believers when they pledged allegiance to you, [O Muhammad], under the tree..." [48:18].

Later on Usman (RA) reached back to Muslim camp safe and sound.

- When Quraysh got to know about this pledge they got scared and agreed to sign a treaty. Sohail bin Amr was sent by Quraish to decide and finalize the terms of treaty. While Ali (RA) was writing the terms, he objected on some points as he asked to start it with "In your name, O Allah" instead of Full Tasmiah. He also objected on "Muhammad, the Prophet of Allah" by saying that we don't accept you as Prophet. Prophet (PBUH) ordered it to edit it and write "Muhammad bin Abdullah". The 4 main points of the treaty are as follows:
 - ✓ There will be no wars for 10 years.
 - ✓ Muslims will go back this year. They will be allowed to perform Umrah next year.
 - ✓ If a Muslim goes to Makkah will not be sent back to Madinah. But Muslims has to send back any Makkan who seeks refuge in Madinah.
 - ✓ All the individuals and tribes are free to ally themselves with Quraysh or Muslims. Same rules would apply for them as well.
- Abu Jundal (RA) a Makkan Muslim managed to escape from Makkah and reached Muslims' camp. Although the treaty was not signed yet, Quraysh demanded return of Abu Jundal. Despite being very tough decision Prophet (PBUH) ordered his return while he kept pleading. Prophet (PBUH) suggested him to have full faith in Allah's plan.
- Muslims were very angry and dissatisfied because of unjust terms of treaty and handing over Abu Jandal (RA) to Quraysh. They were not ready to fulfil rituals of Umrah and go back. Especially Umar Farooq (RA) was very angry and emotional at that moment. Quran declared it a clear victory:

📖 "Indeed, We have given you, a clear victory" [48:01]
- Hazrat Umm-e-Salma advised Prophet (PBUH) to perform rituals of sacrifice and head shave in middle of Companions' camps. The moment Prophet (PBUH) started doing it; every companion stood up and followed his footsteps. Upon completing the rituals Muslims marched back towards Madinah and came back next year to perform Umrah according to treaty.

Q (b) From this event, what can Muslims learn about the importance of keeping their word? [4]

Construct your answer using these hints.

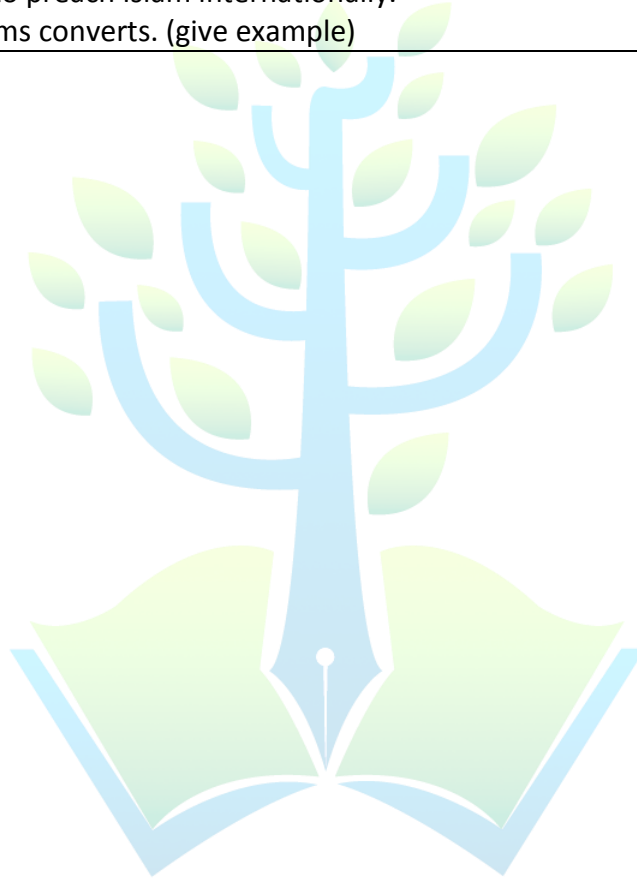
- Handed over Abu Jundal despite being able to give him refuge.
- Companions also tried to stop Him but He kept His words.
- A lot of people approached Madinah but Prophet (PBUH) never allowed any Makkan.
- Until that clause was cancelled.



Q (b) Explain how was the Treaty of Hudaibiah a Clear victory for the Muslims. [04]

Construct your answer using these hints.

- Allah declared it a clear victory for Muslims. He said:
📖 “Indeed, We have given you, a clear victory” [48:01]
- ✓ Because it controlled Quraysh hostilities against Muslims.
- ✓ Allowed Prophet (PBUH) to preach Islam internationally.
- ✓ Boost in number of Muslims converts. (give example)



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Topic: **Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH): Life in Madinah.**

Sub Topic: **7th Year of Hijrah: Battle of Khyber.**

Q (a) Write about the main events of the battles of Khyber. [10]

Answer

- All 3 Jewish tribes broke the Charter of Madinah and were expelled one by one from the city of Prophet (PBUH). They settled in Khyber and continued their campaign against Islam. Their role in Battle of Trench, manipulating Ghatfan and other tribes against Islam and their long term planning of invading Madinah compelled Prophet (PBUH) to take action against them.
- Khyber was a heavily fortified territory approx. 95 miles north of Madinah and was famous for its agriculture.
- After Treaty of Hudaibiah when Quraysh's threat was neutralized for the time being, Prophet (PBUH) prepared to invade Khyber in 628 AD/7 A.H in the month of Muharram. He along with 1400 companions and 200 cavalry marched towards Khyber. His wife Umm-e-Salma (RA) was with him. Muslims took Jews by surprise and they had no option left except to lock themselves up in their forts.
- There were 8 famous forts distributed into 2 clusters.
 - 📍 Cluster 1 contained Fort Na'im, Fort Sa'ab bin Muaz, Fort Zubair, Fort Ubai and Fort Nizar.
 - 📍 Cluster 2 contained Fort Al-Qamus, Fort Watih and Fort Sulalim.Muslim army besieged Khyber and started attacking and infiltrating their defense lines one after another.
- Hazrat Ali (RA) was given the banner and special instructions by Holy Prophet (PBUH). He led the attack and infiltrated the first line of defense Fort Na'im. Jewish commander Marhab was killed by Ali (RA) while Zubair (RA) killed Marhab's brother Yasir.
- Jews abandoned Na'im fort and ran towards other forts. Habab bin Munzir (RA) captured Fort Sa'ab, Abu Dujana (RA) captured Fort Ubai. Fort Zubair was captured by cutting their water supply line and forcing them out to face Muslims. The walls of Fort Nizar were cracked by using catapults. Fort Qamus again was captured under the command of Hazrat Ali (RA) he smashed an immense door that required a group of people to be moved. Soon Jews surrendered the remaining forts and Muslims conquered the Khyber.
- 93 Jews were killed in Battle of Khyber while 15 Muslims got martyred.
- After the battle was over they plead to let them have Khyber. Prophet (PBUH) accepted on a condition that half harvest of Khyber will be given to Madinah on yearly basis as Jizyah (tax). Muslims got huge amount of spoils of wars.
- Prophet (PBUH) married Safiyah (RA) the daughter of Hayy bin Akhtab chief of Banu Nadhir.
- After the conquest of Khyber, a Jewish woman called Zainab bint Al-Harith offered the Prophet (PBUH) a roasted sheep she had poisoned. He took a mouthful, but it was not to his liking so he spat it out. After investigation, the woman confessed that she had stuffed the food with poison alleging that if the eater were a king, she would then rid herself of him, but should he be a Prophet, then he would be bound to learn about it. The Prophet (PBUH) ordered her execution after a companion named Bishr bin Bara' died of that poison.



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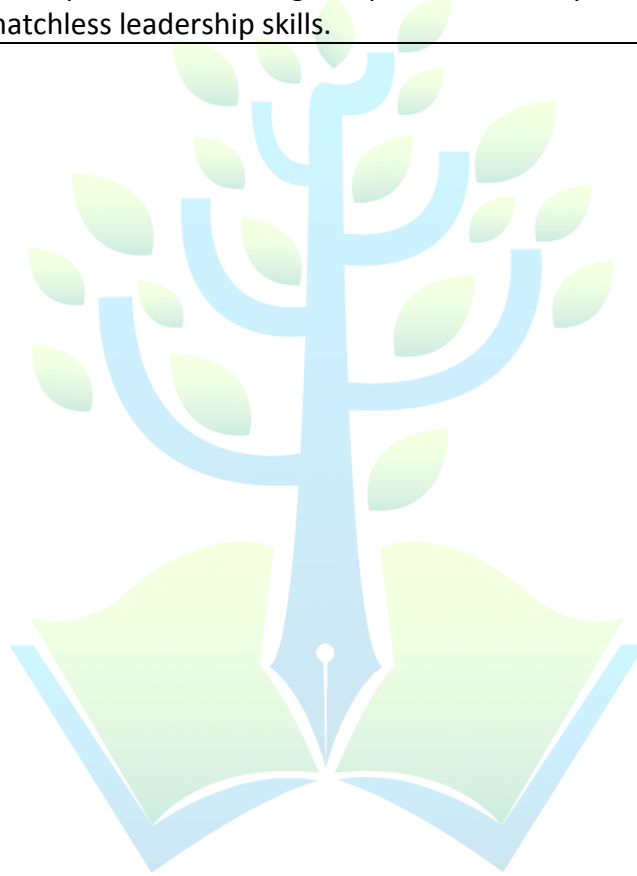


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Q (b) What was the significance of Battle of Khyber? [04]

Answer

- First Offensive Battle unlike all previous battles were in self-defense.
- Getting rid of Jewish conspiracies.
- Spoils of War that changed Muslims financial conditions.
- Prophet's (PBUH) trust got deeper after watching companions' bravery and Companions' morale was uplifted after seeing His matchless leadership skills.



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Topic: **Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH): Life in Madinah.**

Sub Topic: **8th Year of Hijrah: Conquest of Makkah.**

Q (a) Describe the events of the Conquest of Makkah. [10]

Structure of Answer

- A brief reference of Treaty of Hudaibiah.
 - Banu Khuza'ah joined Muslims and Banu Bakr joined Quraysh.
 - Pre-Islamic rivalry of above mentioned tribes.
 - Banu Bakr's attack on Banu Khuza'ah and Quraysh support to them.
 - Banu Khuza'ah reaching Madinah and informing about the massacre of their people.
 - Prophet's (PBUH) 3 options for Quraysh.
 - Quraysh's arrogance.
 - Abu Sufyan's efforts to restore Treaty of Hudaibiah.
 - NO from Prophet (PBUH).
-
- Muslim secret preparations.
 - March towards Makkah on 10th Ramadan 8th A.H/630 AD.
 - Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib joins Muslims at Marr-Az-Zahran.
 - Abu Sufyan along with Hakeem bin Hazam and Budail bin Warqa visited Muslims' camp to gather info but they were detained by Muslim guards.
 - Abu Sufyan was spell bound to see Muslims' strength and said to Abbas (RA):
📖 "Your nephew has become too powerful to withstand"
 - Prophet's (PBUH) measures to avoid bloodshed.
 - 4 Columns of Army.
 - Muslims enter Madinah on 17th Ramadan 8th A.H.
 - Attack on Khalid bin Waleed's column by Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal. (12 Quraysh killed while 2 Muslims got martyred)
 - Prophet (PBUH) announced general pardon for Makkans by saying:
📖 "He who takes refuge in Abu Sufyan's house is safe, whoever confines himself to his house, the inmates therefore shall be in safety, and he who enters the sacred Mosque is also safe"
 - Prophet (PBUH) set a matchless example of mercy and forgiveness. Except 9 worst criminals and murderers who were executed, He forgave worst of His enemies. Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal who attacked Khalid's column, Wahshi who killed Hamza (RA) and Hindah who mutilated his body were pardoned. Habbar who was responsible of attacking Zainab (RA) and Safwan bin Umayyah one of the worst enemies of Islam were also forgiven.
-
- First of all, Prophet (PBUH) took the keys of Holy Kaabah from Uthman bin Talha and cleansed Kaabah from 360 idols including the biggest one 'Habal' and images:
📖 "Truth has come, and falsehood has departed. Indeed, is falsehood, [by nature], ever bound to depart" [17:81]
 - He dispatched some other contingents to vanish the idols from the vicinity of Makkah. Uzza, Suwa, Manat and Lat which were considered the symbols of polytheism, were destroyed.



- Prophet (PBUH) addressed Quraysh and assured them of His merciful behavior and good treatment. Most of the Quraysh pledged allegiance to Islam and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). There was an interesting conversation between Prophet and Quraysh. At first Prophet (PBUH) asked:
 "O people of Quraysh! What treatment do you expect from me?"
 They replied:
 "O noble brother and son of noble brother! We expect nothing but goodness from you"
 Prophet (PBUH) replied:
 "I speak to you in the same words as Yusuf (RA) spoke unto His brothers, No reproach on you this day [12:92] go your way, for you are freed ones"
- Prophet (PBUH) took some necessary administrative measures, dispatched some platoons, established treaties with surrounding tribes to ensure security of Makkah and headed back to Madinah after 19 days stay, leaving behind Muaz bin Jabal (RA) to teach new converts about Islam.

Q (b) Why are the actions of the Prophet after the conquest important for Muslims to learn from? [4]

Points to be covered

- Prophet (PBUH) did not show pride equal to grain of sand. Even when He entered Makkah as a conqueror He had lowered his gaze so all the culprits could not feel guilty upon making eye contact with him.
- He demonstrated matchless forgiveness and compassion. He forgave Hind, Abu Sufyan, Wahshi who killed his beloved uncle Hamza (RA), Habbar who attacked Zainab (RA), Safwan bin Umayyah etc. This teaches Muslims that courage it to forgive your enemies.
- He cleansed Kaabah from idols and images as the first task after conquest. This indicates the importance of oneness and staying away from shirk.
- He ordered to execute some criminals and murderers which reflect the importance of justice and policy of no compromise over law and order.

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Topic: **Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH): Life in Madinah.**

Sub Topic: **8th Year of Hijrah: Battle of Hunain.**

Q (a) Describe the events of the Conquest of Makkah. [10]

Structure of Answer

- Arabs in general waited for the final result of clash between Quraysh and Muslims. As soon as Muslims took over Madinah, they accepted Islam in huge numbers.
 - Hawazin and Thaqif were almost equal of Quraysh in influence and power.
 - Muslims taking over Makkah ignited the fire of jealousy and they planned to attack Makkah.
 - Malik bin Auf was their commander and a 100 year old war veteran Dareed bin Simmah was also with them as guide.
 - Malik ordered to bring women and children so no one thinks about fleeing from battle field.
 - Muslims spy gets the news to Prophet (PBUH) and He prepares an army of 10 + 2 thousands.
-
- As this was the biggest ever force of Muslims in any battle, some Muslims uttered words of pride and ego:
📖 "We cannot be defeated today"
Prophet (PBUH) did not like this statement.
📖 Ref: "Allah has already given you victory in many regions and [even] on the day of Hunayn, when your great number pleased you, but it did not avail you at all, and the earth was confining for you with its vastness; then you turned back, fleeing." [9:25]
 - The battle plan of Hawazin and Thaqif.
 - Muslim army goes through a narrow pass and gets thrashed by the enemy.
 - Initial defeat.
 - Prophet (PBUH) was only left protected by 7 companions.
 - Prophet (PBUH) displays immense courage and dismounts from His ride.
 - He would recite these verses:
📖 "Truly saying, I am the Prophet; I am the son of Abdul Muttalib"
 - Reassembly and fresh attack.
 - Ref: "Then Allah sent down His tranquility upon His Messenger and upon the believers and sent down soldier angels whom you did not see and punished those who disbelieved. And that is the recompense of the disbelievers." [9:26]
-
- A fraction of Hawazin and Thaqif gathered at Autas which was defeated by a Muslim platoon.
 - Then they all retreated to Ta'if.
 - Stockpile of spoils of war.
 - Prophet (PBUH) laid siege. (for 10 – 12 days)
 - Prophet (PBUH) decided to lift siege and ordered retreat to Makkah and prayed:
📖 "O Allah! Guide Thaqif and bring them to us as Muslims"
 - He waited for 10 days before distribution of spoils and prisoners.
 - As soon as He distributed, a delegate from Hawazin came and requested return of their wealth and prisoners.
 - Appeal. Return.
 - Sheema (RA).



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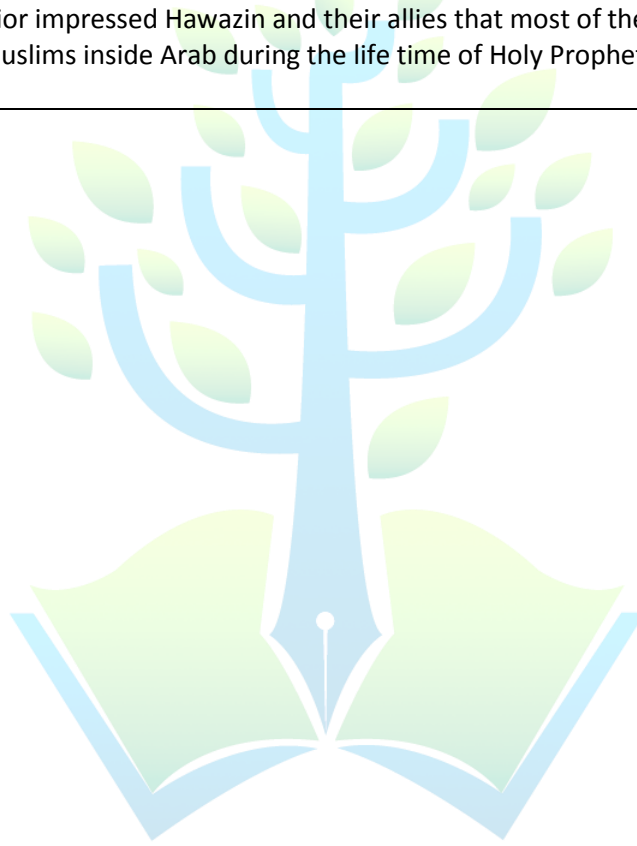


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Q (b) Explain the significance of Battle of Hunain. [04]

Points to be covered

- The most important lesson Muslims learnt from the battle of Hunain was that Allah (SWT) does not like pride and Ego. Muslims should always rely on Allah's support instead of numbers and resources.
- Muslims confiscated a huge deal of spoils of war that included camels, goats, sheep, weapons, gold and silver. This helped them improve their financial condition.
- Prisoners were given proper accommodation and food that reflects the Islamic standards of treating prisoners. Then the delegation of Hawazin came and requested to free the prisoners, Prophet (PBUH) and all companions freed them. This matchless behavior impressed Hawazin and their allies that most of them embraced Islam.
- This was the last battle of Muslims inside Arab during the life time of Holy Prophet (PBUH) which crushed all hostile forces against Islam.



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Topic: **Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH): Life in Madinah.**

Sub Topic: **9th Year of Hijrah: Expedition of Tabuk.**

Q (a) Write an account of main events of Tabuk Expedition. [10]

Structure of Answer

- Strained relationship between Muslims and Byzantine after Battle of Mau'tah.
 - Defeat at Mau'tah dented Romans' authority and paved way for a possible uprising in Arab areas that were occupied and ruled by Byzantines. Heraclius, the Roman Emperor was waiting for a right time to strike back on Muslims to gain his lost prestige.
 - Famous Muslim historian Al-Tibrani writes that Byzantines received an anonymous letter from Arab mentioning:
📖 "Muhammad has died and Arabs are dying of drought and hunger, there will never be a better chance to attack Madinah and finish Islam."
 - Emperor Heraclius ordered to prepare an army and he got ready to launch a massive and disastrous attack on Madinah. Ghassan who were the rulers of Syria appointed by Heraclius, managed to prepare an army of 40 thousand warriors including soldiers of Jizaam and Lakhm.
 - A Syrian tribe would visit Madinah to sell olive oil; they leaked the news of Roman preparations to attack Madinah. Prophet (PBUH) realized the need of hour and called Muslims for Jihad.
-
- Hot weather of September and drought.
 - Hypocrites scaring Muslims not to take part in this expedition as Roman Army is so dangerous and their farms would be destroyed in their absence.
 - Generous donations were made by Muslims:
As Abu Bakr (RA) submitted his all belongings which were equal to 4 thousand dirham.
📖 The Prophet said, "O Abu Bakr! What did you leave to your family?" He said, "I left God and His Messenger to them."
Half belongings by Umar bin al-Khattab (RA), 200 Auqiah Silver by Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA), 300 camels with accessories and 1000 dinar by Uthman bin Affan (RA).
 - Reaching Tabuk and getting to know that Roman army had already dispersed. Prophet (PBUH) came back Madinah after 20 days stay and some establishing some strategic treaties and alliances.
-
- Tabuk was the last expedition attended by Holy Prophet (PBUH). It was one of the most important expeditions of his life.
 - The way Roman Army dispersed before the arrival of Muslim army it had a great impact on different tribes of Arab. As they realized the strength of Muslims and entered into alliance with Muslims.
 - Muslims gained serious political benefits from this expedition. Chief of Ailah named Yahnah and leaders of Azruh and Jarba' approached Holy Prophet (PBUH) and pledged their allegiance to Muslims and agreed to give Jizyah. These alliances set grounds for Muslims to expand their power inside and outside of Arab.
 - Upon coming back from Tabuk, in response to Hypocrites open aggression against Islam, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) demolished the Masjid e Ziraar which was built by hypocrites and they used to gather there for planning and plotting the conspiracies against Prophet (PBUH) and Muslims.



📖 “And those [hypocrites] who took for themselves a mosque for causing harm and disbelief and division among the believers...” [09:107]

- Abdullah bin Ubayy the Chief of Hypocrites also died after some days of Tabuk.

Q (b) Explain the significance of Expedition of Tabuk. [04]

Points to be covered

- This was the last expedition of Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as He did not participate in any other expedition after Tabuk.
- This was the first time that a super power and the biggest empire tried to engage Muslims directly. This was a test of Muslims' courage in which they proved themselves to be really good at it.
- Despite financial crisis, drought and propaganda campaign of Hypocrites, Muslims responded to call of Prophet (PBUH) and helped Him succeed in one the biggest test of His life. This strengthened the relationship between Prophet (PBUH) and His companions and left a legacy for upcoming generations of Muslims.
- Despite being a disastrous and unchallengeable force, Byzantines could not face Muslims and dispersed before arrival of Muslims army. This dented their influence and uplifted morale of Muslims and proved them to be the next super power.
- Most importantly, aggressive march of Muslims and Roman dispersal made many leaders from different border tribes/towns to pledge their support to Islam and be the supporter of Islamic empire. This strengthened Islamic empire and set the grounds for their upcoming conquests.

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Topic: **Life and Importance of Holy Prophet (PBUH): Life in Madinah.**

Sub Topic: **10th – 11th Year of Hijrah (632 AD): Final Year of Prophet's (PBUH) Life.**

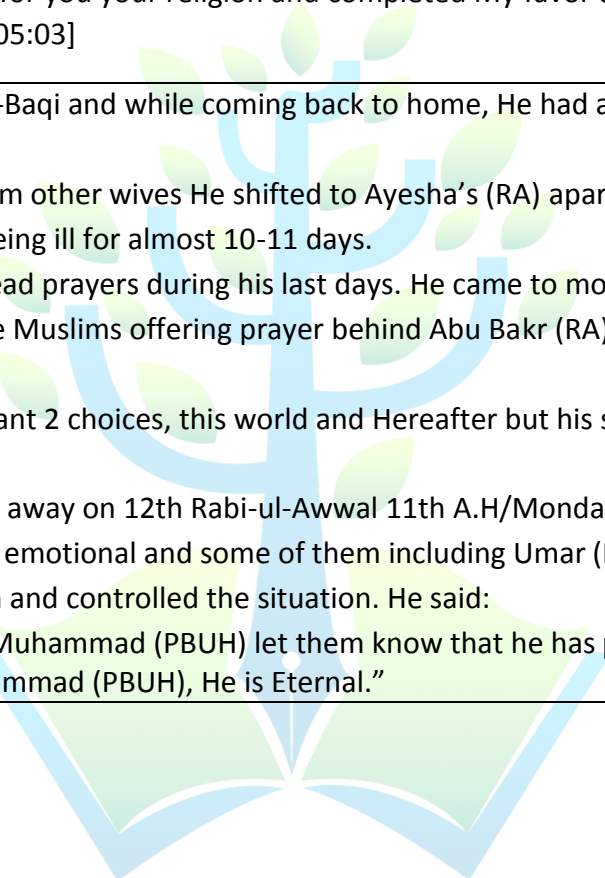
Q (a) Describe the events of the final year of Prophet's (PBUH) life. [10]

Structure of Answer

- Hajj became mandatory in 9th A.H.
📖 "to Allah from the people is a pilgrimage to the House - for whoever is able to find thereto a way"
[3:97]
As Prophet (PBUH) was busy with one after other deputations, Abu Bakr (RA) was sent as Deputy of Hajj along with 300 companions to perform the Pilgrimage (Hajj).
 - After getting free from Delegates, Prophet (PBUH) felt like addressing His devotees for one final time.
 - Preparation and arrival of people from every corner of Arab.
 - He along with 9 Wives (RA) , His daughter Fatima (RA), other relatives and approximately 120 thousand companions left Madinah on 25th Zul-Qa'dah 10th A.H/632 AD and reached Zul-Hulaifah. Stayed there for a night and next day He bathed for Ihram, Ayesha (RA) applied perfume on His body and head and He put on His clothing for Ihram. And everyone started reciting Talbiyah:
📖 'Here I am O Allah, (in response to your call), here I am. Here I am, you have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise, grace and sovereignty belong to You. You have no partner.'
 - 9th Zul-Hajj after Performing all rituals of Hajj he delivered a great sermon at plain of Arafat which is called The Last/Farewell Sermon of Holy Prophet (PBUH)
-
- He started with:
📖 "O people! Listen to what I say. I do not know whether I will ever meet you at this place after year"
 - He emphasized on Rights of Women:
📖 "O; People you have rights over your wives and they have rights over you. Treat your wives with kindness; verily you have taken them on the security of Allah and Made Them Lawful to you."
 - He also emphasized on Rights of Slaves:
📖 "And feed your slaves as you feed yourselves and clothe them as you clothe yourselves"
 - He Negated Racial Prejudice:
📖 "An Arab has no superiority over a Non-Arab and nor a Non-Arab over Arab, neither the white over black and nor the black over the white. You all are from Adam and Adam is created out of clay."
 - Importance of Peace was highlighted through these words:
📖 "Your blood, your property and your honor are as sacred as this day, this month and this city"
 - He declared usury (interest) forbidden.
 - He mentioned that He is leaving 2 things if Ummah holds fast to them, they won't go astray. 1) Book of Allah 2) Sunnah of Prophet (PBUH).
 - He Emphasized on Pillars of Islam and instructed people to take care all of them laying special emphasis on Prayer.



- Prophet (PBUH) asked from audience:
 "You will be asked about me, what are you going to say?"
 They replied: "We will bear witness that You have conveyed the Message and fulfilled your mission"
 Prophet repeated this thrice:
 "O Allah! Bear witness"
 - Allah (SWT) declared the completion of Islam:
 - "...This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favor upon you and have approved for you Islam as religion..." [05:03]
-
- He led a funeral Prayer in Al-Baqi and while coming back to home, He had a headache and His temperature rose high.
 - After seeking permission from other wives He shifted to Ayesha's (RA) apartment and kept leading Muslims in Prayer despite being ill for almost 10-11 days.
 - He asked Abu Bakr (RA) to lead prayers during his last days. He came to mosque supported by Ali (RA) and Abbas (RA) was happy to see Muslims offering prayer behind Abu Bakr (RA). He addressed his companions for the final time and said:
 "Allah has given his servant 2 choices, this world and Hereafter but his servant chose the latter"
 [Bukhari]
 - Holy Prophet (PBUH) Passed away on 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal 11th A.H/Monday 20th June, 632 AD.
 - All companions got so much emotional and some of them including Umar (RA) couldn't believe it. Abu Bakr (RA) delivered a speech and controlled the situation. He said:
 - "Whoever used to worship Muhammad (PBUH) let them know that he has passed away and whoever worshiped the Lord of Muhammad (PBUH), He is Eternal."



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Topic: 1st Islamic Community

Fatimah (RA)

Q (a) Write an account of the life of Prophet's (PBUH) daughter Fatimah (RA). [10]

- ☐ Youngest daughter of Prophet (PBUH).
- ☐ Born: 5 years before 1st Revelation.
- ☐ Titles: Zahra and Batool.
- ☐ Specially attached with her father.
- ☐ Supported Prophet (PBUH) in persecution:
- ❖ Once Quraysh decided to disturb Prophet (PBUH) while he was offering Prayer and Uqba bin abu Mui't brought a camel intestine and put it on the back of Prophet's (PBUH) neck while he was in prostration. Fatimah (RA) reached the spot furiously and removed the filth from Prophet's (PBUH) neck.
- ❖ Once Abu Jahal tried to strangle Prophet (PBUH) while he was offering Prayer. Fatimah (RA) made noise and called Abu Bakr (RA) who defended Prophet (PBUH).
- ☐ She was so attached to Hazrat Khadijah (RA) so she got shattered upon death of her beloved mother in 619 AD.
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) married Sawdah (RA) who was an aged loving woman just for the sake of his daughters Umm-e-Kulthoom and Fatimah as they were young and needed someone to take care of them. Fatimah (RA) established a strong bond with Sawdah (RA).
- ☐ She migrated to Madinah after when Prophet (PBUH) sent Zaid bin Haritha (RA) and Abu Rafay (RA) to bring his family including Fatimah (RA).
- ☐ Number of companions wanted to marry Fatimah as this would have been a great distinction to marry the most beloved daughter of Prophet (PBUH). Even Abu Bakr (RA) and Umar (RA) send their proposals but Prophet (PBUH) remained silent. Finally, Ali (RA) sent marriage proposal and Fatimah was married to Ali (RA) in 2nd A.H.
- ☐ It was a simple marriage ceremony.
- ☐ Expenditures were taken care by Ali (RA) by selling armor.
- ☐ Money was used to buy household items, perfume, decoration and food for guests.
- ☐ A companion named Haritha bin Nauman gifted his house for accommodation of Ali and Fatimah. Fatimah settled in that home after marriage as it was nearby Prophet's (PBUH) home.
- ☐ She continued the tradition of simplicity and righteousness throughout her life. Once she asked Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) for a slave to perform home chores as her hands got unwell because of excessive usage of wheat grinder. Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 "Shouldn't I give you something better than that?"
 - Upon her affirmative response, Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 "Recite Subhan Allah 33 times, Alhamdulillah 33 times and Allah u Akbar 34 times after every Prayer."
 - This is why this set of Prayers is called 'Tasbeehat-e-Fatimah'.
- ☐ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) would give so much regard to her; he would stand up and greet her whenever she visited him. Prophet told her:
 - 📖 "You're the leader of women in Paradise" [Bukhari]
- ☐ She was also among who were addressed in the verse of purification is Surah Al_Ahzab:
 - 📖 "...Allah intends only to remove from you the impurity, O people of the [Prophet's] household..." [33:33]
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) gave her 2 news while he was on his death bed. She was grieved after listening to first but became satisfied after listening to 2nd one. First one was about his death so she got depressed. But when she was told that she would be the first one to join him, she became happy.
- ☐ She died in Ramadha, 11th A.H, 6 months after Prophet's (PBUH) demise. She had 3 sons, Hasan, Husain and Mohsin (RA) and 2 daughter Zainab and Umm-e-Kulsoom (RA).
- ☐ Ayesha (RA) said about her:
 - 📖 "Prophet (PBUH) loved Fatimah the most. Whenever he would go to a journey he would meet Fatimah in the end and whenever he would come back from a journey he would meet her first before everyone else."

Q (b) Can Muslims learn from the Prophet's bond with Fatima? Give reasons for your answer. [04]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Arab's period of illiteracy was dark and horrible but darker for women in particular. Women were considered as objects, they had no rights and they were just meant to serve men. Arabs would get extremely depressed upon birth of girls.
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) broke all these stereotypes and gave love, affection and respect to his daughters.

Bond/Conduct	Lesson/Inspiration
Prophet (PBUH) would stand up in respect of Fatimah.	Muslims should give proper respect and honor their daughters.
Prophet (PBUH) never mourned over not having any son.	Muslims should consider daughters as blessing and should never differentiate.
Prophet (PBUH) did not want to marry anyone else after Khadijah but he did just for upbringing of Fatimah and Umm-e-Kulthoom.	Muslims should leave no stone unturned in good upbringing of their daughters.
She would get upset upon seeing Prophet (PBUH) being persecuted and later she got happy upon coming to know that she will be the first to meet Prophet (PBUH) after his demise.	Teaches Muslims that this is a two way relationship and father's affection earns him true respect and recognition from daughters.

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Topic: Mothers of Faithful

Q (a) Write about a detailed biographical account of any two of Prophet's (PBUH) wives. [10]

Hazrat Khadija (RA)

- She was the daughter of one of the wealthiest man of Arabia **Khuwailid bin Asad**.
- He was killed in battle of Fajar, leaving behind an immense amount of money. When Khadija got her share in inheritance, she became one of the wealthiest and influential ladies of Makkah.
- She **married twice**. 1st with **Abu Hala**, they had two children **Hala** and **Hind**. Abu Hala passed away after few years.
- After some time, she married to **Atique** having a daughter named **Hindah**, but soon both got separated.
- She was a business woman but could not go with trade caravans on months long journeys. She had to hire people to take care of her caravans but she was not satisfied with most people.
- When she heard about Prophet (PBUH) she hired him to go with her trade caravan to Syria.
- Her slave **Myserah** was with him as assistant and what he told her about Prophet's honesty and truthfulness that made her send marriage proposal to Prophet (PBUH) which was accepted by Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Prophet (PBUH) was 25 and Khadija (RA) was 40 years old.
- She supported her financially, morally and spiritually.
- She consoled him after first revelation, took him to his cousin Waraqah who approved his Prophethood.
- She was the first human to accept Islam.
- She stood beside him and faced every type of persecution and opposition together.
- Prophet (PBUH) loved her so much that He did not marry another woman while she was alive.
- She died in 10th Year of Prophethood. Prophet (PBUH) was so sad that He declared it Year of Grief.
- They had for daughters named Zainab, Ruqayya, Umm-e-Kulsoom and Fatima (RA) and 2 sons, Names Abdullah, Qasim. Both sons died in infancy.
- Prophet's (PBUH) quotations about her:
 - 📖 "The Noblest women of the world are Maryam (AS) and Khadija (RA)"
 - 📖 "She believed in me when people rejected me"

Hazrat Ayesha (RA)

- Hazrat Ayesha (RA) was the daughter of closest friend of Holy Prophet (PBUH) Abu Bakr (RA) and her mother's name was Umm e Roman.
- She was an intelligent, spontaneous and learned lady.
- Prophet's (PBUH) marriage with Ayesha (RA) was solemnized in Madinah in 2nd AH.
- She was the symbol of Education and learning.
- She transmitted 2210 traditions on every topic.
- When Mothers of faithful were given choice of this world and hereafter and they were supposed to choose only one. Ayesha (RA) represented all mothers of faithful and replied:

📖 "Indeed, I desire God and His Messenger and the abode of the Hereafter,"

- Most traditions regarding family related matters are transmitted from Ayesha (RA).
- Ayesha (RA) endured poverty and hunger with the Prophet SAW. It is authentically related that months went by without the fire in the hearth being lit, i.e. without any food being cooked, during which time they simply survived on dates and water. But she never complained.
- Once she was slandered by Hypocrites based on a simple misunderstanding. The propaganda was so strong that even some Muslims fell in the trap and believed in the false accusation made by hypocrites targeting her character.
- Prophet (PBUH) was very disturbed, but within few days Allah revealed verses of Surah Noor in which Ayesha's chastity and character was approved by Allah (SWT) himself.
- 📖 Ref: "Indeed, those who came with falsehood are a group among you. Do not think it bad for you; rather it is good for you. For every person among them is what [punishment] he has earned from the sin, and he who took upon himself the greater portion thereof - for him is a great punishment." [24:11]
- During last days of Prophet's (PBUH) sickness, He shifted in Ayesha's (RA) apartment and spent his last days with her.
- Prophet (PBUH) was buried in her apartment.
- She was so young at the time of Holy Prophet's (PBUH) sad demise.
- She kept transmitting Hadiths of Holy Prophet (PBUH) after his demise and guiding companions about every minor and major issue.
- During Ali's (RA) caliphate she along with other prominent companions asked for immediate Qisas (Retaliation) of Uthman bin Affan (RA) and this agitation led to a civil war called Battle of Camel. In which Ayesha led an army against 4th Caliph Ali (RA) both armies agreed to establish a treaty and avoiding war but hypocrites from both sides attacked each other and war broke out that resulted in thousands of casualties.
- She died in 58th Ah 17th of Ramadan. She said in her will:
📖 "Do not follow my bier with a fire nor lay a red velvet piece."

Hazrat Hafsa (RA)

- Hafsa (RA) was the daughter of Umar bin Khattab (RA)
- She was born 3 years before Prophethood in Makkah.
- 1st she was married to Khunais bin Hazafa Sahmi (RA) who got martyred in Battle of Badr.
- Prophet (PBUH) married her in the month of Sha'ban 3rd Year of Hijrah.
- She started spending time with Ayesha (RA) and would discuss Islamic teachings with full zeal and zest.
- She used to memorize verses of Holy Quran as they were revealed.
- She could not transmit more than 60 Hadiths but still she had ample understanding of Islamic beliefs and Teachings.
- The first Official copy of Quran that was prepared by Zaid bin Thabit (RA) under rule of Abu Bakr (RA) was handed over to Umar (RA) after his death it remained under the custody of Hafsa (RA). Even people called it Mus'haf-E-Hafsa.
- During Uthman's caliphate when dialect issue arose, Zaid bin Thabit (RA) again consulted Hafsa and asked for Mus'haf. She happily handed it over for purpose of copying and distributing among provinces.

Topic: **First Islamic Community**

Sub Topic: **Mothers of Faithful (Wives of Holy Prophet PBUH)**

Q 2 (b) How is the life of Khadijah (RA) example for the Muslim wives? [04]

Structure of Answer

- Matchless love, respect and understanding between Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Khadija (RA) is a great example for Muslim wives today. They should maintain their bond on the basis of respect and mutual love and lead a healthy and successful life as Khadija (RA) did.
- Khadija as independent business woman sets an example for Muslim wives that they can be the bread winner for their family if need be. So in case of any financial crisis Muslim women can step up and support their husband the way Khadija (RA) freed Prophet (PBUH) from financial problems.
- Khadija's (RA) moral and psychological support helped Prophet (PBUH) cope with different challenges. Muslim wives should always stand by their husbands' side in all circumstances.

Q (b) In what ways the services of Ayesha (RA) were a great benefit for the Muslim community? [04]

Structure of Answer

- Ayesha (RA) was an intelligent lady with great observation, analytical skills and memory. She observed Prophet's (PBUH) life and transmitted 2210 traditions which helped Muslim community to adopt Prophet's (PBUH) teachings in their lives.
- She was an enthusiastic learner, teacher and mentor. She would memorize the verses of Holy Quran, Discuss the meanings of verses and Hadiths with Hazrat Hafsa and other women to spread the knowledge and promote the culture of debate and learning.
- Ayesha was an advocate of women empowerment as she always stood for her and others' rights; she always stood up for people's rights, mentored and advised so many companions in the light of Quran and Sunnah. Even the most senior companions would consult Ayesha (RA) whenever they needed guidance.
- She was one of the most charitable figures of her era as she always took care of poor and downtrodden people.

Topic: 1st Islamic Community

Talha and Zubair (RA)

1. Talha bin Ubaydullah (RA)

- ☐ Talha (RA) was born in 594 A.D in Makkah.
- ☐ Clan: Banu Taym.
- ☐ Father's name: Ubaidullah bin Uthman.
- ☐ Mother: Sa'bah.
- ☐ It is reported that he met a Christian priest during his trade visit to Busra at the age of 17. Priest told him about the arrival of final Prophet based upon predictions of Bible. Upon coming back, he converted to Islam in response to Abu Bakr's (RA) invitation.
- ☐ He was one of the 8 early converts of Islam.
- ☐ Faced persecution with steadfastness.
- ☐ In 13th Year of Prophethood/622 A.D he was coming back from Syria with a trade caravan while he met Prophet (PBUH) and Abu Bakr (RA) migrating to Madinah. He went to Makkah delivered the goods to their owners and accompanied Prophet's (PBUH) family and remaining Muslims to Madinah.
- ☐ He Participated in all major battles except Battle of Badr, that too because he was sent on spy mission along with Saeed bin Zaid (RA).
- ☐ He formed defensive ring around Prophet (PBUH) in Uhud.
- ☐ He took 70+ wounds and was given the title of "The Living Martyr"
- ☐ He generously donated in Tabuk Expedition and was given another Title "The Generous".
- ☐ After the sad demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) he remained trusted companion and assistant of Abu Bakr (RA), Umar (RA) and Uthman (RA). Even Umar Bin Khattab (RA) included him in the panel of 6 companions for potential caliph but he withdrew in favor of Uthman and Ali (RA).
- ☐ After assassination of Uthman (RA) he demanded immediate punishment for Assassins of Uthman and participated in Battle of Camel from Hazrat Ayesha's (RA) side in 656 A.D and got martyred.
- ☐ Ali (RA) performed the funeral prayer over Talha, Zubair and all the other Muslims regardless of which side they had fought on.
- ☐ Looking at the graves of Talha (RA) and Zubair (RA) he cried, and said that he had heard with his own ears the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) say:
☐ "Talha and Az-Zubair are my neighbours in Paradise." [Tirmidhi]

2. Zubair bin Awam (RA)

- ☐ Zubair (RA) was born in 694 AD.
- ☐ Father: Awam bin Khuwaylid.
- ☐ Clan: Banu Asad.
- ☐ Mother: Safiya bint e Abdul Mutalib from Banu Hashim. That makes him nephew of Hazrat Khadija and Cousin of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- ☐ His father died in sacrilegious wars and left him orphan.
- ☐ He embraced Islam upon the invitation of Abu Bakr (RA). It is reported that he was the 5th person to accept Islam.
- ☐ He faced torture and persecution of Quraysh but he remained steadfast and kept supporting Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- ☐ Once when Zubair (Ra) heard that the Prophet (PBUH) was being attacked. So, he drew his sword and ran to the Prophet (PBUH) and the Prophet (PBUH) said:
☐ "What are you doing?"
 He said:
☐ "O Messenger of Allah! I heard that you were being attacked."
 Holy Prophet (PBUH) asked:
☐ "So what were you going to do then?"
 He said:
☐ "I was going to strike the one that was attacking you."



So, this became the first sword drawn for the sake of Allah and his Prophet (PBUH).

- ❑ He migrated to Abyssinia to flee from persecution of Quraysh but came back after listening to a rumor about conversion of Makki leadership to Islam which appeared to be false.
- ❑ Then in 622 A.D migrated to Madinah and put his efforts in establishing new born Caliphate of Islam. He participated in all major battles as courageous and brave fighter.
- ❑ Formed defensive ring around Prophet (PBUH) in Uhud.
- ❑ He put his life in danger and spied for Muslims during battle of Trench. In response Prophet (PBUH) said:
 "Every Prophet (PBUH) has a disciple. My disciple is Zubair."
 During Invasion of Khyber he confronted Yasir, brother of Marhab. He was a proven deadly gladiator but he managed to kill him with the help of Allah.
- ❑ After the sad demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) he remained trusted companion and assistant of Abu Bakr (RA), Umar (RA) and Uthman (RA). Even Umar Bin Khattab (RA) included him in the panel of 6 companions for potential caliph but he withdrew in favor of Uthman and Ali (RA).
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- ❑ Ali (RA) performed the funeral prayer over Talha, Zubair and all the other Muslims regardless of which side they had fought on. Looking at the graves of Talha (RA) and Zubair (RA) he cried, and said that he had heard with his own ears the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) say:
 "Talha and Az-Zubair are my neighbours in Paradise." [Tirmidhi]

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Topic: First Islamic Community.

Sub Topics 1. Scribes and their Work.

Q 1 (a) Describe the work carried out by the Scribes of the Prophet in writing down the revelations and explain why the task they performed was significant. [10] [J/2007]

Points to be Covered in details

➤ Introduction:

- Introduce Scribes: "A group of companions that assisted him in compilation of Holy Verses of Quran and other written tasks"
- Alongside compilation of Quran, they also carried out other written tasks for Prophet (PBUH) like writing treaties and assisting him in formal and informal correspondence.
- If we count all companions who fulfilled some written task at some point of time, the total number would be approx. 40. 7 of them were regular and official. Zaid bin Thabit (RA) (the chief Scribe), Ameer Muaviyah (RA), Ubayy bin Ka'ab (RA) and 4 rightly guided caliphs.
- Once Abdullah bin Amr bin Aas (RA) a famous narrator of Hadith and scribe asked Prophet (PBUH)
📖 "Am I supposed to record everything I hear from you in states of anger and joy?"
📖 "Yes! Nothing comes out of that mouth except truth." Prophet (PBUH) replied while pointing towards his mouth.

➤ Method and Description:

- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) paid special attention on getting verses of Quran written by these scribes.
- Prophet (PBUH) set some ground rules and adopted a pattern to preserve each and every word of revelation in writing.
- One of these scribes would remain on standby and whenever a verse was revealed, Prophet (PBUH) would call anyone of them and ask to write down the revelation.
- Then they were asked to read it loudly in front of the Prophet (PBUH), so he could listen and recheck if they have recorded it perfectly and rectify if he found any mistake.
- Prophet (PBUH) would also give them clear instructions about the placement and sequence of every single verse that in which surah and which portion a particular verse was supposed to be placed.
- Materials used to write down the revelations were parchments, palm leaves and branches, flat stones, pieces of wood, bones, paper sometimes.
- Zaid bin Thabit the chief scribe sums up the pattern of recording the revelation:
📖 "I used to write down the revelation for the Holy Prophet(PBUH). When the revelation came to him he felt intense heat and drops of perspiration used to roll down his body like pearls. When this state was over I used to fetch a shoulder bone or a piece of something else. He used to go on dictating and I used to write it down. When I finished writing the sheer weight of transcription gave me the feeling that my leg would break and I would not be able to walk anymore. When I finished writing, he would say, 'Read!' and I would read it back to him. If there was an omission or error he used to correct it and then let it be brought before the people."

➤ Significance and Importance of their work:

- Scribes played important role in making sure that every verse is preserved in written.
- As Prophet (PBUH) could not read or write so anyone of the official scribes would stand by so they can instantly record the verses of revelation.
- They did not only focus on written preservation, they also memorized the verses of Quran and would revise it each other. They motivated and assisted other companions to memorize the verses of Holy Quran. God forbids, even if because of some reason written Quran is not widely available, huge number of memorizers of Quran will make sure that a single dot or alphabet of Quran is not wasted or changed.
📖 Allah (SWT) said to Prophet (PBUH): "I am revealing for you a book that water cannot wash away"
- Written compilation of scribes became very important when Quran was being compiled in the era of Abu



Bakr (RA) as those written compilations of Prophet's (PBUH) era were the major and most authentic source of Quran.

Zaid bin Thabit (RA)

- Zaid bin Thabit (RA) was among Helpers (Ansar) of Madinah. He was only 6 years old when his father died in Battle of Buath leaving him orphan.
- He accepted Islam in his childhood and asked permission from Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to participate in battles of Badr and Uhud. Prophet (PBUH) refused him referring to the minimum age limit of participating in armed encounter which was 15 years.
- Zaid bin Thabit learned to read and write from a prisoner of battle of Badr who was given a chance to teach 10 Muslim children as his ransom and go free.
- Seeing his intelligence, Prophet (PBUH) added him in the group of scribes who were responsible of writing revelations and doing written correspondence on behalf of Prophet (PBUH). Despite being so young, He worked really hard and became the most important and chief scribe of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- He had excellent command over Arabic, Assyrian and Persian languages. Prophet (PBUH) asked him to learn Hebrew language saying:

📖 "O Zayd! Learn the language of Jews for me"

He learned Hebrew and became sole responsible of correspondence with Jews. He would also write other official letters and treaties whenever instructed by Holy Prophet (PBUH).

- He worked really hard to preserve verses of Holy Quran and transfer them to upcoming generations. He had memorized Quran and also had a written compilation of a part of Quran.
- After the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) when 70 companions got martyred who were memorizers of Quran, upon suggestion of Umar (RA) Abu Bakr decided to compile Quran in one booklet. The committee made by Abu Bakr (RA) to execute this enormous and significant task was headed by Zaid bin Thabit (RA). His immediate response was:

📖 "I swear by Allah that if they had offered me to carry a mountain, I would have not found it more difficult than compiling the Quran."

But upon realizing the importance of this task, he left no stone unturned to complete this task in excellent manner. He gathered Quranic verses from bones, parchments, wooden pieces, stones, palm leaves and most importantly from people's hearts. He completed this enormous task in one year and compiled Quran in a single booklet. That booklet was kept by Abu Bakr (RA) then transferred to Umar (RA) then after him to his daughter and Prophet's (PBUH) wife Hafsa (RA). Therefore, it was named Mus'haf-e-Hafsa (The Booklet of Hafsa)

- He was entrusted by Umar (RA) whenever Umar (RA) would go to any expedition, He would designate Zaid (RA) as deputy of Madinah. Umar (RA) said about him:
"The people find in Zayd what they cannot find in other people."
- In the era of Uthman (RA) when Islamic caliphate expanded and different people from different regions of the world started reciting Quran in their different dialects, disputes were observed by Anas bin Malik (RA) and Huzafa (RA) and were reported to Caliph Uthman bin Affan (RA). Uthman (RA) immediately responded to this problem and asked Zaid bin Thabit once again to do the honors. Zaid (RA) once again worked really hard and resolved this issue by selecting a standard dialect of Quran which was the dialect of Quraysh. He rechecked the new book with Mus'haf-e-Hafsa and declared it the standard and official copy of Quran.
- The seekers of knowledge from among the companions of the Prophet and the generation, who succeeded them, came from far and wide to benefit from his knowledge. When Zaid died, Abu Hurairah said: "Today, the scholar of this Ummah has died."
- Zaid bin Thabit died in 45 A.H. Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) said while pointing out towards his grave:

📖 "Many scholars were buried with their knowledge but "Knowledge is buried like this."